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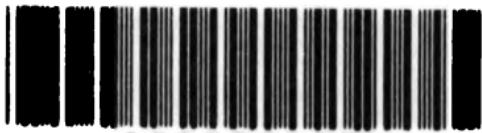
Supplementary
exercises [by
G.B.N. Hill] to
Henry's first
Latin book ...

George Birkbeck
N. Hill, Thomas
Kerchever Arnold



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SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES

TO

ARNOLD'S

HENRY'S FIRST LATIN BOOK.

SECOND EDITION.



RIVINGTONS
WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON
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PREFACE.

THE object of this little Work is to supply a want which is, I believe, felt in many schools where Henry's First Latin Book is used. In the case of most pupils it is found that there are scarcely sufficient English sentences given to familiarize them fully with the various rules and words. Hence it frequently happens that a pupil has to be turned back in the book, and made to go through many of the exercises again. The drawback to this is, that instead of exercising his mind as he had to do the first time he studied the book, he frequently trusts to his memory. I have, therefore, drawn up the following exercises, which will be found to be merely supplementary, containing no new rules and but few new words. The sentences are either modifications of those in the original work, or translations from some Latin author. By far the greater part of the phrases, in fact, have been taken from Cæsar, Cicero, Livy, and Sallust. The exercises are numbered to correspond with those in Henry's First Latin Book, and the references given are all to the same Work.

G. B. HILL.

BRUCE CASTLE, TOTTENHAM,
March 24, 1865.

A Key to the Supplementary Exercises to Henry's First Latin Book, price 1s. 6d., may be had by Teachers and for self-tuition only, on direct application to MESSRS. RIVINGTON, Waterloo Place, London.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES

TO

HENRY'S FIRST LATIN BOOK.

Exercises 1—6.

He will praise. He teaches. He learns. He was feeling. He will bind. He was slaying. He swears. He will see. He will lead. He uncovers. He was fighting. He was answering. He will sing. He runs. The slave was opening the gate. Caius fears the law. The boy will not write a letter. Balbus was binding the slave. The slave will disregard the law. The friend will open the letter. He was not praising the boy. The boy is teaching Caius. Caius will learn. The slave is running. The boy fears death. It will open a way. The boy will fight. Death will not frighten Caius. Caius will not fear death. The girl is not playing. Balbus was running. The slave feels pain. The master will slay the slave. The boy avoids Caius. The dragon frightens the boy. The boy was not frightening the dragon. He does not avoid the fox. The boy does not learn. The slave holds the fox. Balbus does not teach Caius. The boy was not hearing a voice. The husbandman is ploughing a field. The slave will laugh at the master. The girl was praising the boy. Servius will administer the government. Caius was not disregarding the law. The husbandman does not fear the fox. The boy will learn to dance. The boy will show the oak. The boy holds the horn.

Exercise 7.

Give the gender (with rule for the same) of each of the following words :—Agmen, agm̄inis. Ramus, i. Fœdus, fœd̄eris. Salus, salūtis. Fluctus, ūs. Mos, moris. Mel, mellis. Cornu, ūs. Legio, nis. Navis, navis. Lex, legis. Lac, tis. Sceptrum, i. Avaritia, æ. Agricola, æ. Virtus, virtūtis. Nubes, is. Facies, ei. Origo, originis. Animal, is. Civitas, civitatis. Magnitudo, magnitudinis. Nectar, nectāris. Fulgur, fulgūris. Mors, mortis. Gradus, ūs. Res, rei. Timor, timōris. Opinio, opinōnis. Agger, aggēris. Hiems, hiēmis. Arx, arcis. Carcer, carcēris. Sermo, sermōnis. Grando, grandīnis. Ovis, ovis. Rupes, rupis. Paries, pariētis. Crus, cruris. Flumen, fluminis. Laus, laudis. Tempus, tempōris. Nomen, nomīnis. Mare, maris. Caput, capit̄is. Murmur, murmūris. Pulvis, pulveris. Fides, fidēi. Flos, floris. Urbs, urb̄is. Rus, ruris. Nix, nivis. Semen, semīnis. Aries, ariētis.

My mother will write a letter. The husbandman finishes his labour. The slave sees a great dust. My friend does not disregard my sorrow. The son was praising his mother. The son will not slay his father. The good mother will teach her son. The good boy will learn. The woman will awaken her maid. The son is learning. The father is teaching his son. The snake will not frighten the dragon. The good slave will find a snake. A Christian will not disregard the law. The husbandman was burying the dead boy. My son disregards my voice. The son will find his father. The boy was praising his master. The slave will bury (his) dead master. The slave will show the garden.

Exercises 8, 9, 10.

The father holds his son's head. Caius will pull down the law. He is running through the city. The

good poet will call the boy. The fox will not tear to pieces the lion. The slave will build a great wall. The father does not avenge his son's death. The good king will hold the great sceptre. The slave will see the dead lion's body. The slave will hope for his master's death. The slave's son was crying out. The boy hears the umpire's voice. The slave will see the great chariot. The slave shows the great oak. The boy will see the good king's sceptre. The master will avenge the death of his good slave. The good boy sees the king's great crown. The slave will find the great king's great crown. Balbus values Caius' great labour at a great price. The lion will tear to pieces the fox's body. The lion will frighten the fox. The little boy will uncover his head. The slave was opening his master's letter. The slave will shut the little gate of the great city. A Christian will not value virtue at a low price. The king will pull down the queen's great house. The friend will praise his friend's virtue. The impious man was killing his father. The avaricious man will not build a house. He values the labour of the wise man at a great price. The good man values virtue at a high price.

Exercises 11, 12.

He has praised. He has taught. He has buried. He will have frightened. He had heard. He will have built. He had feared. He had buried. He has danced. He has finished. He will have held. The son has buried his dead mother. Claudius has fought. The husbandman will have finished his labour. Caius has broken the law. The son has buried the father. The father will bury (his) dead son. My friend will not have avoided death. The father had taught his son. The mother has heard her son's voice. He will pull down the avaricious man's house. The master will have praised his slave's great labour. The son had held his father's head. The woman will

have awokened her maid. The husbandman will find a snake. The master has taught the boy. Caius had administered the government. He will uncover the good girl's head. Caius will have thought little of Balbus' labour. The boy feels great sorrow. The king had avenged the queen's death. Caius had had a son. He will feel nothing. He did not hear the voice unwillingly. Caius will lose much time. He teaches Caius unwillingly. Caius learns unwillingly. He had had no true pleasure. The impious man had condemned his good father. The father will lose his good son. The husbandman was walking through the city unwillingly. The slave fears his master's voice. How much pleasure has he had !

Exercise 13.

Tarquinius kept the day. The slave had offended against the law. It is the duty of a Christian to condemn avarice. It is impious to break the law. Caius will have praised his slave's fidelity. It is disgraceful to sin. The citizen will not pull down Caius' house. The slave kept his word unwillingly. It is the duty of a good citizen not to disregard the law. It is easy to pull down the avaricious man's great house. It is the duty of a good son to bury his father. It is impious to slay one's father. It is the duty of the master to teach the boy. It is the duty of the master to avenge his slave's death. It is not disgraceful to uncover the head. It is an umpire's duty to keep his word. It is a little thing to frighten a snake. It is the duty of a good man to wrong nobody. Caius will have wronged nobody. No one will bury the good citizen.

Exercises 14, 15.

Caius had friends. It is the mark of a good man not to disregard the laws of his country. It is not the duty of a Christian to praise the bad. It is the

slave's duty to shut the gates of the city. The boy is shutting the little gates of the great city. The good boy will write letters. The slave will have built great walls. Caius praised the good citizens. The slave was showing the great oaks. It is not easy to overturn great houses. It is disgraceful to overturn the laws. It is the duty of a good mother to teach her sons. The boy will have frightened the fox. The wise man has built small houses. The true poet laughs at the unlearned. He will see the king's sceptres. The impious man will not bury the bodies. Balbus will not disregard the voices. He will disregard his slave's great labours. He will see great snakes. The boy will have avoided the great bodies. The son will not disregard his mother's sorrow. The boy will bind his temples.¹ She has heard of the labours. Juno holds the gates. It sees its horns. He uncovers the thing to Caius. He was opening the gates of the city for Caius. The unlearned man will labour. The slave will appease the husbandman's anger with a gift. It is disgraceful to appease Caius' mind with a gift. The boy will write a letter with his own hand. It is the duty of a slave to open the gates for his master. The slave will show the dead lion's body to the girl. He loses some time unwillingly. How much pleasure will he have! The slave builds a great house for his master. Balbus leads Caius by the hand. Cæsar was in trouble in his mind. The good slave will have laboured. The king holds the sceptres in his hand. The slave will lead the boy by the hand.

Exercises 16, 17.

Conon lived at Cyprus. Dionysius was teaching boys at Corinthus. The master will teach boys at Carthage. Caius will not sleep. The slave will not rest. The master had chastised the slave. The

¹ *Tempus, temporis.*

faithful slave was avenging my father. It is the duty of a master to praise a faithful slave. The slave will have ploughed the earth. It is not disgraceful to live in a cave. In the winter he will live at Antium. It is disgraceful to live at Sybāris. He remains at Saguntum for the space of two years. The king's daughter had married Tarquinius' son. Marcellus slays the king with his own hand. Bocchus' daughter had married Jugurtha. The boy will have plucked a leaf. Balbus carps at Caius with his voice. The girl married Caius in the autumn. The king will not shut the great gate of the city with his own hand. The boy has plucked a flower in Caius' garden. The slave will pluck the grapes. The good king's daughter had carded wool. Cato's² daughter married Brutus.

Exercise 18.

They are building. They are running. They are teaching. They are burying. They will learn. They were writing. They will feel. They will plough. They are shutting. They were binding. They had praised. They will write. They have carded. They will have taught. They are marrying. They are feeling. They will frighten. They have feared. They had carded. They will pull down. They were fearing. They value. They will have avenged. They had appealed. They will uncover. They slay. They fear. They had finished. They were finding. They will play. They will write letters. They were carding wool. They will not observe the laws of the country. They slay the good king. They will pluck leaves. They will uncover the thing to the king. They had had friends. They kept the day. They have praised the good master. They teach boys at Carthage. They feel nothing. They have buried the dead father. They will overturn the laws. They remain the whole winter at Tarentum.

² Gen. Catōnis.

Exercise 19.

Caius had a crown on³ his head. He holds letters in his hand. The good slaves flew out of the city. The girls will have walked in the garden. The figures will have had no stability. They will shut the gates of the city unwillingly. The boys will not fear the lions. The foxes feared the boys. The boys will have feared the foxes. It is the duty of Christians to wrong nobody. It is the duty of fathers to teach their sons. The leaves will fall down in the winter. The kings will remain in the city. The sons will have avenged the death of their fathers. The slaves will lose some time. Lucretia's maids were carding wool at Collatia. The leaves fall from the oak. The king's daughters will avoid death. The masters teach the boys. The boys will learn. The boys do not fear the dragons. The slaves will show the way. The good slaves were burying the bodies. The little boys will show the chariots. The fathers are burying their dead sons. Husbandmen will not fear snakes. They had buried the dead husbandmen. The slaves are shutting the gates of the city. My sons will praise the poet's father. The little girls will walk through the city. The slaves will not avoid the great snake's great body. The boys will see the great king's great crowns. The queens will remain at Laurentum unwillingly. It is the duty of husbandmen to plough the earth. It is the mark of the impious to disregard the laws. It is the duty of kings to keep their word. The citizens have flown from the city into the country. It is not the duty of husbandmen to build walls.

Exercises 20, 21.

Find the nominative case of each of the following words:—Lucis, ætatis, fraudis, nucis, judices, obsidis, virginis, maria, murem, mores, remiges, conjūgem,

³ In, abl.

litem, pecūdis, pecōris, mercēde, oris, magnitudine, radicis, nominis, comitis, hirundinem, rupis, vestibus, foedera, pignōra, sidēris, ovilia, serpentis, forcipis.—The boys had not honey. The husbandmen will have shown their flocks. It is not the mark of a good citizen to break the laws of the state. The slaves will lead the elephants into the city. The boy will uncover his side. The wasps will have frightened the boys. The husbandmen had feared the hornets. The wasps will have irritated the lion. They show the lion's body to the boy. He will not uncover his head. They do not pluck the flowers. It is never useful to break one's word. The slaves see a great dust.

Exercise 22.

The river will have surrounded the whole city. He said this with a loud⁴ voice. They fill the walls. Cæsar was conquering all (men). The slaves were attacking the city. Caius avoided the fault. The citizens remained faithful. They cover their bodies. They were walking in the sun. The sun ripened the grapes. He will have surrounded the girl's head with a garland. Cæsar attacked a great city. All good men will praise Caius. The king sees a great river. It is not easy to attack a great city. The boy will have covered the dead lion's body. The master will not cook the food for his slave. The father had led his son by the hand. The slaves have bound a citizen. The masters will bind their slaves.

Exercise 23.

Caius lost his son. He held the city three years. The citizens shut the gates of the city. The slave will uncover a great part of his body. Caius a man of a little mind lived at Carthage. The impious do not appease the gods with gifts. The slaves will have

⁴ Magnus.

shut the great gates. Jugurtha had lost a great sum of money. The good citizen had lived at Cures.⁵ Balbus will remain one year at Pompeii. Solon wrote laws for the citizens. Hannibal lost much time at Capua. The king's daughters had married Tarquinius' sons. Otho had slain Galba. He lost his life. The girls will walk in the gardens. It is the mark of impious men to cover faults with lies. They shut the gates of the city for the kings. Caius lost all his goods (neut. plur.). They will acquit Caius of theft unwillingly. The boys will have shown the way to the husbandmen. Caius' slaves will live at Colossæ. They had remained at Thermopylæ unwillingly. They will appease the boys' minds with gifts. Bears will sleep in caves. The slaves will cover the bodies with cloaks. They had surrounded the cities with walls. It is disgraceful to accuse Caius of bribery. Caius lived one year at Philippi. It is not easy to build great walls. The husbandmen laughed at the boys. Virginius slew his daughter with his own hand. The boys had played. The slaves will have answered. They will bury the dead men in the city. The river divides the island. They will have divided the body into three parts.

Exercise 24.

It is not the duty of a good citizen to remain at Pütöli the whole autumn. They slew a great part of the men. The Gauls held the city. He keeps his word and the treaties. The Gauls took Rome. The Romans conquered the Gauls. They were fearing the enemies. Tarquinius made walls. Camillus conquered the state of the Volsci. Marcellus slew the king of the Gauls with his own hand. They will have lived for the space of three years at Cannæ. They will acquit the good slave of treachery. The river surrounds the whole city. He attacked and (et)

⁵ Cures, ium, pl.

took the cities. Labour conquers all things. Caius will have bought a house. They have flown out from prison. The slave had taken food. He received a crown. It is the mark of an impious man to disregard a treaty. Ancus built a prison. They have flown out from the chains of (their) bodies. He will have taken one city. The three Horatii conquered the three Curiatii. The slaves led Caius into prison. He will have led the good citizen into chains.

Exercises 25, 26.

The king reigned three years. Caius had dwelt at Capua. They hear an immense voice. They had fought often. The Gauls broke the peace. Tatius was reigning at Rome. He bought fields with the money. Nothing always flourishes. The conquered are dwelling at Carthage. The slaves will divide all things into three parts. Caius will have flourished with much praise. Brutus covered very great wisdom with the assumed appearance of folly. Do not break treaties. They will have laughed at the flock of unlearned men. It is the duty of a Christian to think little of money. The leaves will fall down in autumn. My sons will remain at Thebes the whole winter. They will have remained at Tibur unwillingly. They accused Balbus of treachery. Dionysius taught his daughters to shave. The husbandmen will have laughed at the shepherds. The slaves will rest from their labours. It is not the duty of husbandmen to shear sheep. The foxes will avoid the dogs. Do not flay the sheep. The arrows will hang from the slave's shoulder. The bad husbandman had flayed the sheep. The dogs will have torn the wolves to pieces. It is not the business of a shepherd to cook food. The bad husbandman will flay the sheep, not shear (them). The good shepherd's good dog will have bitten the wolf. The shepherds bought a great sheep for a large sum of money.

Exercise 27.

He opened the gates and gave himself (up) to Caesar. It is like death. Caius had given his slave a letter. The Romans conquered by valour. It is disgraceful to bind a Roman citizen. The son was like his father (in face). The daughter was not like her mother (in character). He sold the estate to Balbus for a large sum of money. He had given his word to the enemy. A dog will have bitten me. He sold you to the king for three talents. A wolf is not like an elephant. A river divides the Gauls from the Romans. Virtue has given you many things. The slaves led me into prison. He accused you unwillingly. He built a house for himself. They will acquit you of treachery. Caius gave me a large sum of money. It is disgraceful to sell (one's) life for gold. Victory will cost us much blood. The good citizens will accuse the wicked of bribery. They will have given the king the cities. He gave himself (up) to labour. The slave is like his master (in character). They accused the wicked of treachery. They took me (as their) umpire. He fills himself with food.

Exercise 28.

He was the son of the king's brother. He is a Roman citizen. Agesilāus was king. There were many kings. Aristides was the son of Lysimāchus. Nero was an enemy to all good (men). He is not a shepherd. All good men are happy. There is not strength in old age. The man is worthy of his father. He was relying on Caius' friendship. There is a prison in the city. The mind is in the body. Rome is the head of (all) things. Sextus was the son of Tarquinius Superbus. It is unworthy of us to disregard the law. Caius is contented with his own

things. A wise man is always happy. *These things*⁶ are disgraceful and unworthy of us. Little things are not worthy of praise. The horns are small. The hippopotamus is a great beast. It is unworthy of a free man. The slave is worthy of the master. The sun is round. Pleasure is not the greatest good (neut.). The orator will sell three orations for three talents. How much honey will they have bought? The wicked man is worthy of a prison. It is not worthy of our strength.

Exercise 29.

Caius conquered the forces of the Gauls in battle. A part of the cavalry was engaged in the battle. The Christian does good to all. The state has great forces. Numa Pompilius did good to the state. My slave's father is unworthy of praise. Men do harm to men. He had conquered the Gauls in three battles. Conquer your anger. Caius will have done good to very many. It is not prejudicial to the state. It is worthy of a wise and good man. Caius was doing good to his friends. The slaves live at Tarentum; the master lived at Carthage. He is worthy of all praise.

Exercise 30.

Let the slave accuse his master. Caius would have lived one year at Cortona. Let them lose their goods (neut. plur.). The shepherd would have flayed the sheep. Let him shut the gates. He would surround the head. That he may raise the greatest possible forces. The girl may have sung. Let Caius appease Balbus' mind with gifts. The slaves would rest. He would have sold his country for gold. The bad husbandman will not have shorn the sheep. That he may break the laws. He would break his word. The

⁶ Hœc.

slaves would overturn Sulla's house. That he may irritate a hornet. That they may learn to rule a state. He would have broken the law unwillingly. He may have hoped for victory. The slave would be present in the battle. The boy would not have been free from blame. That the orator may sell one oration for twenty talents. Caius will have done good to as many as possible. The wolf would have bitten the sheep. Let the boys pluck the flowers in the king's gardens. That the Gauls may break through the treaty. That the slave relying on his strength may burst the chains of his prison. Caius would break his arm at Antium. The wicked man will have sold his country for gold. They would have condemned Caius, a man unworthy of life. He would have given us gold. That the slaves may walk through the city. The nightingales would have changed their colour. My mother's slave would be worthy of praise. The bad men would have received much pleasure from my pain. They would condemn Caius to death. Let the Romans conquer the Gauls. The slave would have shut the gates. The river would divide the Romans from the Gauls. That he may cover a fault with a lie. The sun would have filled all (things) with its light. That the bears may sleep the whole winter in a cave. The friend would have covered his friend's body with a cloak. The Gauls would attack Rome. The slaves would have shown the boy the body of the dead wolf. That the masters may avenge their faithful slaves. The figures would have no stability. That they may bury the boy in the city. That the leaves may fall down in the autumn. The girl may have carded wool. My mother would have remained at Rome for the space of three years. Let the husbandmen build a wall. Let not the boy fear death. Balbus would have disregarded the voice. That the slave may uncover his head. The slave would slay his master's son. The girl would have felt pain in (86) her head. The boys may have played.

Let the masters teach the boys. The husbandmen would have finished their labours. The Gauls would have disregarded the treaties. Rivers would surround the towns.

Exercises 31, 32.

Autumn is come. The Gauls are come unwillingly. The time of victory was come. The enemies are come relying on their valour. The slave would have learnt to dance. The snow may not yet have melted. The shepherd is coming to shear the sheep. The boys were coming to hear you. They will come to break the laws of their country. Caius was come to be engaged in the battle. The Christian came to do good to as many as possible. The girls were come to pluck flowers. They ate to live. They lived to eat. Caius is come to see you. They were coming to divide all things into three parts. They are coming to accuse Caius of bribery. The boy will have learnt to write a letter. They will come to burst the chains of the prison. He is come to appease the boys' minds with gifts. The snow is not yet melted. He will come to cover his fault with a lie. He filled the top of the mountain with men. Let Cæsar preserve the state. Ancus built a prison in the middle of the city. Fish swim through the middle of the water. The enemies held the top of the mountain. They surrounded the top of his head with a crown. He fought to preserve his life. Let the slave come to cover his master's body. The father was come to avenge his son's death. The master was coming to teach the boy. The master will come to chastise the slave. The girl is come to card wool. They do not do good to themselves. Let the girls learn to sing. Very great men and endued with the greatest abilities praised me. There are many kinds⁷ of pavements.

⁷ Genus, genēris.

Exercises 33, 34.

Does he see the boy? The wicked man can pull-down the state. The good cannot be friends to the wicked; the wicked cannot be friends to the good. He would not have been able to take the city. They bound the priest. Has he plucked a leaf? Does not the danger of death frighten Caius? Have they not read Caius' letter? They would not be able to bear the pain. Men can be useful to men. He cannot live a year. Are they irritating a wasp? Nobody can avoid death. The priests are coming to surround the altars with flowers. The husbandman is come to scatter seeds. Will not birds build their nests on the top of the oak? Will not the Christian do good to as many as possible? Will the avaricious man be contented with little? Will not anger cost the human race much blood? Cæsar returned to Rome with all his forces. Cæsar was coming with three legions. Go away. All things were easy to be seen. It was the evening of the day. Can this light be pleasant to you? The slave returned to Gabii. Lysander, a man of the greatest virtue (99), came to Sardes. He is going to Rome to write. They had gone into battle. Caius is timid in great and dangerous affairs (res). Do not shut the gate of the city in the evening. Caius plunged into pleasures. The birds build nests for themselves.

Exercise 35.

Conquered enemies. A broken arm. A built nest. Broken laws. A divided estate. A written letter. A broken promise. Chains broken-through. The husbandman is going to plough the field. The father is about to accuse his son. I am going to send Gaius. Let him not hold a Roman citizen bound or shut-up. They saw you (plur.) going away. He might sell cooked food. Being conquered they go

away. He is about to say nothing. He was about to see you at Dyrrhachium. He read a letter written with my hand. Caius is going to raise the greatest possible forces. The bird is about to build her nest on the top of the oak. The priests are going to sprinkle the altars with blood. The husbandmen are going to scatter seeds. Caius (while) writing a letter fell down. He is about to be engaged in (129) the battle.

Exercise 36.

(Let each of the following sentences be translated by *quum* with the pluperfect subjunctive, and also by the ablative absolute) :—

Balbus having praised the boy. Caius having surrounded the head. Alexander having conquered Balbus. The bird having built its nest. The priest having sprinkled the altars. Caius having burst his chains. The boy having written the letter. The master having praised the boy. The fox having avoided the man. The slave having heard the voice. The husbandman having built the wall. The boy having shown the way. The husbandman having scattered seeds. The boys having broken their arms. The birds having built nests. Caius having broken the law of his country. The boys having divided the farms. The priests having sprinkled the altars. The slaves having written the letters. The wolf having bitten the sheep. Balbus having shaved his beard. The girl having plucked a flower. The boys having plucked flowers. The nightingale having changed her colour. The boy having received pleasure. Caius having broken a treaty. The slave having divided all things into three parts. The foxes having avoided the boys. The boy having avoided the fox. The slaves having shown the ways. The husbandmen having scattered seeds. Caius having given money. Balbus having bought an estate. The boy having

covered his fault with a lie. The boys having irritated wasps. The Christian having kept his word. Cæsar having overturned three cities.

They kept their word both at home and in the field. Balbus was at my house. Caius came to my house. The Gaul having slain (169 b) the Romans, shut the gates. Let them come with faithful friends. He sends Lysimachus with immense forces. Neither will any house nor city be able to stand. Men do both good and harm to men. Romulus having slain the leader of the enemy takes the city. Cæsar had sent three legions with Caius. Tullius will have returned from the country. He always dwelt in the country. The wicked both at Rome and at Athens have broken the law. Caius having written the letters went a-hunting. The slaves having pulled down Sulla's house went away. Balbus' mother dwells in the country. Caius lived many years at my house. They are fighting with men. The Gauls went away to (their) homes.

Exercises 37, 38.

Translate the following phrases by the *gerund* and by the *participle in -dus*.

Of seeing an island. Of seeing islands. Of breaking the law. Of building walls. To avoiding foxes. Of fearing death. To teaching boys. Of uncovering a head. Of uncovering heads. The intention of taking arms. To reading books. To killing a slave. For sharpening the mind. Of reading a poet. Of taking a city. To reading orators. Of praising slaves. Of waging wars. To governing states. For avoiding dangers. Of seeing a new city. For making a treaty. Of raising up war. To carrying on war. By receiving enemies. To making peace. To disregarding the laws. Of taking birds. Of pulling-down the laws. He was always desirous of waging war.

The arts of peace flourish. Let them have the horses for themselves. Virtue had mastered all things. He raised up sorrow by speaking.^{*} Of going to Rome. Whilst they are walking. Boys are fond of playing. Hannibal carried on war in Italy. Volusēnus would have seized Commius' hand. The Gauls are coming to attack ^{18, 4)} the city. The Gauls were sacrificing men. They were very fond of hunting. Cæsar does not give the enemy an opportunity of fighting. Sulla was fond of pleasures, but fonder of glory. Caius would have carried on many wars. My books are of no service (are nothing serviceable) to me. The king was very fond of horses. Horses are useful for war. The wise man will have ruled the state. He retained his friends faithful. He seizes Servius (in) the middle (143). Great poets lived at Rome. They scatter seeds on the ground. The words are pleasant for hearing. He will have discovered the thefts. He seized Caius by the beard. The Gauls, having taken the opportunity, attack the city. They practise their voice and strength. God rules the human race.

Exercise 39.

The boy is to be praised. The body is to be buried. The bodies are to be buried. The opportunities are to be seized. Your labours must be finished. All things were to be done at one time. He seized the opportunity of carrying on the thing well. It was not unprofitable for forming[†] an intention. Cæsar undertook war. Not only the wise but even the unlearned have disregarded death. He was undertaking great labours both at home and in the field. They will not do even that.[‡] Wicked men must be had in chains. The enemies are to be feared. He has not only shorn the sheep, but even flayed (it). Some have lived in the fields. The boy does not love even his mother. He

* By saying.

† Taking.

‡ Id.

is about to do nothing. They are unprofitable for war. Men must be taught. Fields must be cultivated. He gave the enemies the dead to be buried. The man was not only famous² at home, but also at Rome. He has given me this book to read (to be read). He could not bear the labour of war. The boy is inclined to pleasures. It is easy to understand (163).

Exercise 40.

The boys will please their parents. Caius persuaded the state. They could not persuade the Gauls. Quintus succours his son. He persuades a slave by a great sum of money. They will have obeyed Caius unwillingly. He believed the fathers. May it be good and happy for the Roman people! No one will have persuaded me. The Gauls are fit for revolution. He succours (those) in trouble.³ They had spared the life of the enemy. He commands all Numidia. Memmius by often saying these things persuades the people. Let them envy (my) labour, my dangers. This would have pleased you. May he succour the state! Has he obeyed Caius? By pardoning the wicked man. The slaves pleased their masters. The boys please their masters. The state will have obeyed the Romans. Sulla trusts the virtue of his (men). The book will have pleased you. It is the duty of a good man to command his mind. It is the duty of a Christian to succour the miserable. It is the mark of a great mind to spare the conquered. Do not believe the Gauls. He would have unwillingly displeased Caius. Let him learn to command his mind. They did not spare even the boys. Caius has leisure for writing a letter. Nobody is going to answer you. Will not the Christians command their own minds? It is the mark of a wise man to obey the laws of his country. Water is good for drinking. Caius lived many years at Tarentum. He commands the masters of the ships.

² Clarus.

³ Pres. part.

Exercise 41.

All men favour themselves. The boys devote themselves to labour. They did not believe even Cæsar. Caius was aiming at a revolution. Cæsar had indulged the legion. He was not able to injure the state. We were avoiding the wolves. You had shut the gates. You (pl.) would teach the boys. I would have uncovered my head. That we may fear death. You (pl.) would bury your father. We had disregarded the laws. You would have walked through the city. I was valuing Caius' labour at a great price. Do not value virtue at a low price. We have lost much time. You would not have received much pleasure from my pain. That I might labour with my own hand. Do not pluck the grape. We would have slept in a cave. I may have acquitted Caius of treachery. You (pl.) had condemned the slave to death. I would have bought the estate for a large sum of money. You would break the treaty. That we may shear the sheep. Do not sell (pl.) your country for gold. Relying on my strength I would have burst the chains of the prison. That you may be engaged in many battles. We may have done good to as many as possible. You (pl.) would have eaten. You were coming to shut (135) the gates of the city. We were come to raise the greatest forces possible. I was swimming to preserve my life. You were come to appease Balbus' mind with gifts. We were not living at Rome to eat. You (pl.) were come to sprinkle the altar with blood. That you may sing. I may have sung. We were coming to master the horse. That you (pl.) might seize every opportunity of practising virtue. Let us undertake the labour of learning. I would have succoured the miserable. We would have pleased the good citizen. That you may marry Caius. We had remained in the city. You would have devoted yourself to the arts. Let us love our country. Cæsar had indulged the state of the Ædui. I may have under-

taken the labour unwillingly. Can you see Caius bound? You would be able to learn to keep your word and the treaties. You (pl.) fear the enemy. Nobody resisted Caius. The states were devoting themselves to Cæsar's interests (res). That we may disregard death. You (pl.) did not see my mind. I would be serviceable to many. We would have come into Brutus' garden. Caius (being) desirous of a revolution favoured the war. He is the slave of money. Caius Servilius Ahala with his own hand slew Spurius Mælius (when) aiming at a revolution. The slaves resisted their masters. Elephants hurt nobody. The Gauls will have persuaded the Romans. You have said many things, but nobody had believed you. Let us obey the times. He resisted the intentions of the wicked. He is the slave of his body. Do not spare expense in anything.

Exercises 42.

The Gauls relying on their victories fought long. They cannot bear labour longer. All the multitude of the Gauls came. Peace did not remain long. Caius was very fond of literature. Let him do good to his friends, let him injure nobody. Pleasure bought by pain hurts. Do not give the enemy an opportunity. If he should swear holding the altar, nobody would believe (him). The enemy, relying on their multitude, attacked the city. If the bird had built its nest it would have sung. What⁴ is there long in the life of man? A Christian will not be the slave of pleasure. Let us remain at Rome the whole winter. We would have done good to as many as possible if we had been able. If he had broken the laws of his country, he would be unworthy of life. Caius having received a wound (169 b), had fallen from his horse.

⁴ Quid.

Exercises 43, 44.

Boys must learn. Virtue is to be praised even in an enemy. We must dwell at Antium for the space of three years. Let every opportunity of practising virtue be seized. He himself had made a way for himself. We must dwell at Athens that we may learn to live rightly. We will have sown a field. Atlas himself labours. There is a great multitude of the Volsci. You will have lived long. Boys must not always play. The walls are to be built. The father, having slain (169 b) his son, lived many years at Pütëöli. If you had been able to learn to keep your word and the treaties you would be alive. The husbandman having sown the field went away home. You must hold your tongue that you may be able to learn. Wasps are not to be irritated. The field must be sown. Let us be contented with little. Let us do good to as many as possible. You must swim that you may be able to preserve your life. You (plur.) are breaking the laws of your country. You would have pardoned me. Caius has been-the-slave-of anger three years. Let us be-the-slaves-of the law that we may be able to be free. Let there be three classes^{*} of priests.

Exercise 45.

It is the duty of a Christian to succour the miserable. Must we pardon the wicked? We must aim at elegance of speaking. We must remain at Thebes. Virtue is to be learnt. We must not believe Caius' brothers. We must resist the Romans. He abstained from war. We must not only succour the body, but also the mind. The lust of pleasure would not impel him to undertake (181) this. We must devote ourselves to this thing. Let us pardon the old men. The slaves *having shut* (169 b) the gates of the city

* Genus.

are going to bed. We must succour Caius. Caius is ignorant of the laws. He is not the slave of even any desire. If you had broken the laws you would be unworthy of life. It will injure boys and old men. She is ignorant of the laws and of our custom. You had abstained from pleasures. We must succour the body. They did not spare even the old men. Let us go singing. The sun will have filled all things with his light. He reckoned the Gauls in the number of the enemy. The husbandman will have sown seeds.

Exercise 46.

I shall have favoured Balbus. You (plur.) will have envied the good. We will succour the miserable. You (plur.) are breaking the laws. We will rest that we may preserve life. You will not have feared death. I shall read the orators and poets. You will have resisted anger. I shall not be-the-slave-of anger. You (plur.) will have robbed me of my praise. You will deprive me of light. It is disgraceful to rob me of my praise. The king of the Gauls deceived the Romans. We must wage war. We must build as many ships as possible. We must praise the valour of the soldiers. We must say true things. The kings increased the state by peace not by war. The king having increased this part of the forces carried on war with the Gauls. Caius was poor. There were many kings before Crœsus. Old age does not deprive us of all pleasures. We must disregard death. We must retain Caius in chains. We must avenge Balbus' death. He will deprive the slave of life. The man must be deprived of life. I will teach boys at Carthage. You will increase my labours. We must fear the enemy. We must raise up the slave. He is content with few judges. I will conquer my mind and command myself. I would have sent letters to you before. Shall we be-the-slaves of slaves? We injured neither the good nor the bad. We eat that we may

be able to live. I will go into the country and remain there. We must read this orator. We must pardon all. We must not retain the barbarous custom of sacrificing men. You will have removed to Thebes. I shall remove to Athens that I may learn to live well. You eat before hunger commands. We must shut the gates of the city. We must shear sheep, not flay them. We must do all things at one time. You are like your father. We obey nature. Not even you (plur.) have the strength of Titus Pontius. You will neither hear nor see a good man.

Exercise 47.⁶

It is certain that Caius is building a wall. He says that the boy will show the way. It is certain that the slave shut the gate. He says that a house is being built. He says that a house has been built. It is certain that a house will be built. He answered that he had waged many wars. He says that he has sinned. He says that Cæsar will offend against the laws. He hopes that he shall come. He says that he has been deceived. He says that Caius lost much time. It is certain that Caius has done good to very many. He says that he was engaged in the battle. He says that that victory cost the Romans much blood. They say that Caius has been accused of treachery. He says that it is the duty of a Christian to keep his word. It is certain that my mother will write a letter. It is certain that the husbandman will finish his labour. It is certain that the letter was written with his own hand. He understands that I wrote about Caius. He says that the mountain is held by the soldiers. He says that the man is barbarous. He sees that a great multitude of Germans is coming into Gaul. He says that he shall go with the fourth legion. He understands that all the Gauls are aiming at a revolution. It is certain that the number of the enemies is being increased. It is cer-

⁶ See Appendix.

tain that the Gauls came unwillingly. It is certain that a part of the cavalry was engaged in the battle. They say that they will give a part in a few days. He says that Caius is desirous of a revolution. The enemies say that our (men) will come. He says that he is free and of a free state. They say that they will do *what they have been commanded* (the things commanded, neut. pl.). They say that Mars rules wars. It is certain that the barbarians⁷ came to Rome. The barbarians believe that the legions have returned. He sees that all are devoting themselves to this thing. The slaves say that they are soldiers. He said that the Romans conquered not by valour. Cæsar commands the soldier. He says that it never pleased him. They say that all the state is in arms. He says that the time of victory is come. They say that they will wage war with the Romans. He says that the cavalry has been sent before the legions. Cæsar saw that in all parts of Gaul things had been well carried on. He hopes that he shall be there. They say that Latinus was conquered in battle. It is certain that the kings themselves will go to the wars. He says that Tatius reigned at Rome. The queen says that the king has returned to himself. He says that Rome is the head of (all) things. He says that he is worthy of reigning (the reign). He says that he is the son of Tarquinius. She says that she has been married to Caius. He believed that Caius favoured Servius' interests (res). He hopes that the Gauls will go away home. He says that the Roman conquers in war. They say that his son is dead. He says that he shall send ambassadors to the king. He says that the Volsci are coming to attack^{is, d)} the city. It is certain that the kings will never have one soldier. He says that Cæsar waged war. He says that there will be danger to the city. They swear that they will return. They say that they shall go. Pyrrhus says that he shall come with an army. He

7 Barbæri.

says that he has written a book. He says that Caius answered to Lysander. It is certain that the autumn is come. I believe that the gods scattered minds into the human bodies. It is certain that the mind cannot be divided. He says that he shall undertake great labours at home and in the field. Pylades says that he is Orestes. He says that Catiline disclosed (opened) his intention. He hopes that he shall have great forces. It is certain that Caius is aiming at a revolution. They hope that they shall be kings. He will feel that there is a prison in the city. The Gauls said that a letter had been given to them by Lentulus. He said that the man must be deprived (219) of life. The state cannot be pulled down. Catiline sees himself shut (in) by the mountains and forces of the enemies. Relying on the multitude of the soldiers he attacked the city. Virtue cannot be lost. Caesar sends the soldiers into all parts. These things being lost (169 b) war cannot be carried on. I see that not you, but this book will answer me. We must recall the soldiers. It is certain that I am like (119) my father (in face). He says that I am like (119) my mother (in character). It is certain that not all good men are happy. At home you are-the-slaves-of pleasure. He says that the husbandman has sown the field. We are inclined by nature to love⁸ men (181). They hope that they shall persuade the Romans. He says that you felt rightly. He sees that a citizen is being led (away) into *prison* (chains). You know⁹ that wicked men have been accused. He says that Draco¹⁰ wrote (his) laws in blood. He will feel that there is a prison in this city. He says that he shall be engaged in the war. They say that they will seize every opportunity of practising virtue.

Exercise 48.

Sabinus would be carped at by the voices of our soldiers. All the mountains were held by the ene-

⁸ Diligere.

⁹ Scire.

¹⁰ Gen. Dracōnis.

mies. Ambassadors are sent to the states. He is frightened by the danger of death. These (things) were being carried on in all parts. He would be called by the very time of the year to carrying on ^{18, d)} war. The war is being increased. The enemies were said to have made for all parts. A prison is built in the middle of the city. They are held by the treaty. Rome would not be attacked. Many wounds are received. The Gauls are conquered in war by the Romans. The gates of the cities are shut. Jugurtha sends ambassadors to Rome with much gold and silver. Virtue is neither given nor received. A treaty and friendship were given. He is seeking for honey (plur.) in the middle of a river. The Gauls sent ambassadors to Cæsar to pray for peace ^{18, b)}. Ambassadors come to him to pray ^{18, b)}, that he may succour their state. He himself, with three legions, makes for that place. It is certain that the lieutenant does not trust his own soldiers. Xerxes was not contented with the multitude of his ships. The battle was not finished before (222, obs.) a lieutenant was slain. Our ships could not hurt them. With the ambassadors and the gift there came a great multitude. Alexander does not beg for money. The Romans sent three ships. Great things are not carried on by the strength of the bodies. Caius will have spared the soldiers. Caius was being defrauded of a great sum of money by Balbus. He would not have obeyed the ambassadors. Conon takes many ships. Many ships are taken. Democritus is said to have deprived himself of his eyes. There was neither certain peace nor war. The war was finished. The Gauls were conquered. Caius was slain. The soldiers were seen to fight. All the states have been divided into three parts. Great kings have been mastered in war. They were filled with much food. Miltiades was accused of treachery. The enemy was not seen. Many were slain. The Gauls were conquered in many battles. Caius does as was ordered. The priest was bound.

The treaty was broken. These (things) were carried on at home and in the field. The girl was praised. The letter was written. The forces would have been seen. It was fought long. A great part of the body has been uncovered. Caius having received many wounds (169 b) was slain. We must fight (207) with the enemies. One legion was sent to forage. The soldiers made for the mountains. They man (fill) the ships with shepherds. The slave is said to have a letter. Cæsar sends ambassadors to Arioistus. He answers that he will come to Cæsar. They have very many ships. They begged for peace and friendship. Ambassadors come to Cæsar from several¹ states of the island. He commands the lieutenants. Let all make for Caius. Ambassadors came to Cæsar to pray^{18, b)} that he would pardon them. The Romans were attacked² with war. The Gauls sent orators to Rome to beg^{18, b)} for peace. If Alexander had been conquered (204) in one battle, he would have been conquered in the war. It is certain that three lieutenants have been slain. Commius having lost a great part of his (men) sends ambassadors to Antonius. He sends his son with a part of the forces to attack^{18, b)} Aricia. The forces of the enemy would be increased. They were changed into birds. He says that the husbandman scattered seed with his hand. We are all being led to the desire of knowledge.

Exercise 49.

The shepherd slew the wolf which had bitten one sheep. The wolf which the shepherds slew had bitten three sheep. Caius returned to Rome with those forces which he had received from Cæsar. The Gauls who had sent ambassadors to Cæsar prayed that he would bring assistance to them. They were taken by the same art by which they had taken the Fabii. Epaminondas did not obey, but carried on the war which he had undertaken. He ruled those who had

¹ Complūres.

² Pētēre.

gold. The good will command those desires of which the bad are-the-slaves (199). He fears that which cannot be avoided. Those live who have flown out from the chains of their bodies *as if³* from a prison. Your virtue is envied. The wicked are not believed. My brother is not believed. The enemies were injured. The Romans had been persuaded. They cannot be injured. No state of the Gauls could be persuaded. He says that war must be carried on (219); that they must devote themselves to this thing (216). The old men cannot be pardoned. The fathers are resisted. No state obeyed Cæsar. Pyrrhus himself would be persuaded. I am persuaded (I have persuaded myself). I shall be resisted. I have been resisted. The husbandmen have planted trees. Every animal can be divided. Birds dwell in trees. You have written three letters. Many of *those⁴* trees have been planted by my own hand. If there had been no old men, there would be no states. You have received letters. We have finished our labours. Have you slept? I have slept. Have you praised this man? We have read Caius' letters. Have you finished your labour? Have you obeyed Balbus? You saw that. We have given fruit to the boy. All who could bear arms came to Rome. Those things must not be disregarded. It is certain that they cannot be injured. He says that that is easy. He says that the Romans can be resisted. The Romans carry on those things there. We have conquered the enemies. The father was commanded. Our minds have been persuaded. You will have feared no battle. Hear (plur.) the Roman soldiers. Cæsar says that *he can have no friendship* (there can be no friendship to him) with the Gauls. He says that a great dust is seen in that part. He said that he lived at Rome. It was heard that the Tarquinii are in the army of the Latins.⁵ You see

³ Tanquam.⁴ Iste.⁵ Latini.

that they are hanging from a tree. If Athenio had conquered he would not have done those (things) in Sicily. Caius was said to be in that place with a few soldiers. All Gaul is divided into three parts. Have you plucked a leaf from this tree? Let them send ambassadors to Cæsar. He says that Caius begs for a new thing. The ambassadors seeking friendship and a treaty are answered. Those things which I say are great, believe me. You have deprived me of light. We had written before that time. Do you think that the gods are like (119) you (in character)? You have given me all things. You have waged very many wars. I have conquered the citizens; you have conquered the Gauls. It is the duty of a judge to succour a good man. We have been engaged in many battles. There were many kings before Alexander. That victory cost you much blood. You have divided the army into three parts. I have not fallen by the valour of the enemy. It is the mark of a wicked man to deceive by a lie. He says that three legions have been enrolled ⁶ for the war. That was pleasant to the soldiers. They understand that he cannot be hurt. You have sworn that you will not spare the mother.

Exercise 50.

Do not forget benefits. The Gauls got possession of Rome. We enjoy many pleasures. They use these laws. It is certain that Caius discharges all the duties of life. He says that it is easy. He says that he will disregard the injuries of the Gauls. It is certain that Cæsar does a great injury. The Ædui used the assistance of the Romans. The Gauls use cavalry in (their) battles. He says that he and all his (people) *will remain* ⁷ in their duty. He says that all Gaul is in arms. Cæsar held a great part of Gaul in (its) duty. Cæsar gets possession of the town.

⁶ Scribēre.

⁷ Will be.

The Gauls were not moved by benefits. The Gauls having slain or captured all (169 ^b) get possession of the town. They cannot resist the Roman arms. Having spoken these things he went away. It is certain that the state is in arms. Let the men discharge their duties. It is certain that arms are not intrusted ^a to the soldier. Let them remember the wars (acc.) carried on by themselves. He enjoys pleasures. He used Caius' house. He can pity us. He must retain his kingdom with arms. The state remained in its duty. The Romans used their arms. He shall find ^b me an easy father. He enjoys life. I have not spoken these things that I might rouse you up. He says that Titus, having discharged his duty, returned home on his feet. He enjoys a well ^c cultivated field. He forgot the advice. You use those arms which the law gives you. The state can bear even the injuries of its citizens. No one can pity you. We enjoy the light. We must use the advice of our friends. He has forgotten our friendship. We enjoy the mountains. The Germans used a pretence. He is a good man who keeps the law. He spoke many things with me whilst we were walking (177). My son never remembers this injury. Those whom the mountains did not cover were slain by the cavalry. Those who could take arms resisted the soldiers. Let them use their hands. Nor shall I ever forget that night. They used three colours. I teach you to speak. We must enjoy wisdom. The king made an end ^d of speaking. He who easily believes is easily deceived. Are they worthy of praise who have done these things? (No.) He commands those desires of which *all others* ^e are the slaves. He was buried in that hill ^f which is now part of the Roman city. I can never be persuaded. These things are unworthy of us. Have you finished

^a Crēdere.^b Uti.^c Bene.^d Finis.^e Cæteri.^f Collis, m.

this book? I have planted these trees with my own hand. Cæsar understands that these can be injured. She forgot her dead brothers. All the states of Gaul sent ambassadors to him. They say that Caius begged for the arms. The Gauls made for the mountains. The whole (of) Sicily if it should speak with one voice, would say this. We must not bear the injury. Do not deprive Caius of his praise. I will do good to as many as possible. He sent arms and horses. The number of the soldiers in the legions was not always the same. Having seized their arms they slay the king.

Exercise 51.

They perceive the least (things). Caius is most worthy of your friendship. Your letter is most pleasant to me. It pleased the greater part to defend⁵ the camp. The Gauls are very skilful in this thing. Caius is slain fighting with the greatest part of the soldiers. There were in that legion very brave⁶ men. I have undertaken a very difficult thing. That war was the greatest. They hope that they shall carry on the thing better. This day was the most grievous (heavy) to our (men). It is well known that Cato was very fond of Greek literature in his old age. Friends (a thing), which is more difficult to be said (though) dead, live. Always in battle the greatest danger is to those who fear most.⁷ We have lost a very good citizen. He says that pain is the greatest of all evils. Nothing is more worthy of a great man. Caius lent⁸ the king a very great sum of money. It is most miserable for a good man to be at Rome. He carried on a most difficult war in the winter.

Quam expressed.

It is well known that Europe is less than Asia.

⁵ Defendere.

⁷ Maxime.

⁶ Fortis.

⁸ Credere.

Balbus is wiser than Caius. He is more like his brother than his father. Peace was more agreeable⁹ to the multitude than to the Fathers. Many are fonder of pleasure than of truth. It is certain that the ignorance of future evils is more useful than the knowledge (of them). It is better to pardon a bad man than to hurt a good man. The sun is greater than the earth. It is certain that the earth is less than the sun. It is more disgraceful to deceive than to be deceived. Certain peace is better than hoped-for victory. Who is more friendly to a brother than a brother? Numa Pompilius was no less serviceable to the state than Romulus. The pleasure of the mind is greater than (that) of the body. He says that the enemies came relying on the opportunity more than on their valour.

Quam omitted.

Nothing better than friendship has been given to man. (There) would have been nobody in the island more skilful than you. Cato spoke, than whom there was nobody older at those times. We have nothing more pleasant than friendship. Nothing is, believe me, more beautiful than virtue. It is well known that virtue is more excellent than strength. It is well known that Caius, a man unworthy of life, sold his country for gold. Themistocles made the Athenians most skilful in war. If we had been (204) less fond of life, we should not have seen much evil in life. Many men have seen a most beautiful ship. The horns of the moon are seen. He has spoken much about the nature of things. Before the new moon they would have attacked the city. It is well known that Cæsar will wage war. A very great multitude of the enemy was slain. It is certain that Caius sent no *auxiliary forces* (assistances) to Cæsar. They used less suitable (fit) horses. Cæsar waged war in

⁹ Gratus.

the most difficult time of the year. It is well known that the Trojans held those lands. The Roman king conquered by the strength of his army. It is well known that Caius has been condemned. The parent received a most heavy wound by the death of his son. By these things old age is light to me. They are endued with wealth and virtue. We would *have-to-do with* (use) better citizens. It was midnight. It is well known that Caius came into Macedonia. I have never perceived old age to be burthensome (heavy) to you. Lead out¹ the flower and strength of the whole of Italy. A beautiful house is built for its masters. They get possession of a great number of cattle², of which the barbarians are most fond.

Exercise 52.

They send ambassadors to Cæsar. They were slain all to one (man). He sends a slave to Rome to his father.³ War was being prepared against the Rūtūli. T. Quintius was sent against the Gauls. We must observe our duties towards them. He sends all the cavalry before himself. The priest stood at the altar. Pompeius was with me when I was writing these things. You were at Lecca's house on that night. They say that they will go about their houses. It is well known that Caius has a great number of cavalry about himself. The enemy was on this side of the Euphrates. The Germans were on this side of the Rhine. One side of the island is over-against Gaul. Caius was sent against the Gauls. We must fight against old age. A fox is beneath a wolf in size (greatness). She had gone without the walls to (^{18 b}) seek for³ water. Ambassadors were being sent between them. They carried on war amongst themselves. Within a few days he lost his son. Come to us. It is well known that Caius has a great number of soldiers about himself. He sees that all the forces

¹ Edūco.

² Pecus, pecoris.

³ Petere.

of the Belgæ are coming to him. He led the forces against the enemy. They said that they wish to remain with him. Cæsar led his army to the river. Amongst whom Ambiorix spoke. These things are carried on with Cæsar. With the Roman king virtue was safe. Caius is slain at the river. Fabricius was ambassador at (the court of) King Pyrrhus. I have not wished to raise up sorrow among the judges by (my) speaking. Brutus was with his ships at the river. It is well known that Divitiacus was king among them; that Galba is king now. Letters were being sent to Cæsar. All the forces of the Trèviri might have come to him. The men were moved. The Gauls having disregarded the fear of death are roused up to virtue. They bear away the greatest praise among their own (people). The ambassadors divided the kingdom between Adherbal^a and Jugurtha. It is well known that Cæsar cannot come to the army. The Bitūrges send ambassadors to Cæsar to beg for ^{18, b)} aid against the Carnutes. He returned to Athens to the army. Not even at the death (abl.) of Caius did the Gauls move (their) arms. Tullus leads the army against the enemy. Hear, O Jupiter. The greatness of the victim would have moved the priest. Let them come with me to Caius. They send a crown (as) a gift to Jupiter (dat.). War is undertaken against Carthage. The Gauls having lost their cavalry send ambassadors to Cæsar. The thing moves the multitude. The Romans were conquered at the river Rhone. Alexander says that he is the son of Jupiter. Regulus observed a promise (word) given to the enemy. The mind itself moves itself. Nature cannot change. They came to that army which I had in Apulia. My voice has discharged its duty. One legion would be sent by Cæsar to the war. He sacrifices the victim to Jupiter. It is certain that the priests went to the enemy's camp. I have not forgotten your letter which you sent to me. The sun

^a Gen. Adherbālis.

does not move round the earth. It is certain that the moon moves round the earth. We are writing to an old man. When I shall have come to Rome, I will write to you. War is carried on in Numidia against Jugurtha. A boy was sacrificed to Saturn. Nothing is more worthy of a free man. Cæsar got possession of the place. The state which cannot be pulled down is firm. I cannot be injured. You wrote before night. Cæsar says that he will preserve them. He led them about the states. The war is increasing. Three ambassadors have been sent to Athens. He will speak against me. Apollo had been moved. Old age would be less heavy to them. Caius sent letters to me in the evening.

Exercise 53.

No one may lead an army against his country. He might have lived in the country. Cæsar placed his camp close to the wall. He said that he had come on account of that thing to Rome. It is the part of a wise man to have death always before his eyes. All things were in the power of a few. Through these days no letter came. You were walking through the city. He sent letters to him by means of faithful men. The soldiers went behind the camp to forage and to fetch water. Sulla after the victory slew an immense number of citizens and sold their goods (neut. pl.). This seems to nobody besides me. He led his own forces beyond Cæsar's camp. There are islands near Sicily. He says that the whole country is in fear on account of you, one (man). He led the legions along the river. Caius lives according to nature. You dwell above me. They would have sent ambassadors across the Rhine. They do not change their mind who run across the sea.⁵ At that very time I was across the sea. Even on the other side of Mount Taurus it was heard. Cæsar placed

Mare, n.

his camp a little⁶ beyond that place. King Attalus sent Publius Africanus (dat.) gifts from Asia as far as Numantia. His slaves were bearing all these things before (præter) Lollius' eyes. They obey the laws on account of fear. Let us obey the magistrates. Behind me was Ægina, before (me) was Megara. Might he not have lived at Rome? They said that they had sent the letter through a slave. Danger was hanging over us (dat.). He says that the mountain is held by the Romans, and that the Helvetii have moved their camps. The soldiers got possession of the camp. On account of the wounds of the soldiers they could not follow the enemies. The fish swim through the water. Arioistus said that he had come into Gaul before (222, obs.) the Roman people. They were aiming at new governments. Caius having got possession of the enemies' camp sent the legion to Cæsar. It is well known that a great part of the cavalry has been sent across the Rhine. They did not obey the government. The soldiers having received a few wounds took the camp. Horses are beneath elephants in size. An altar was constructed (founded). Nothing was done through anger or desire. The bridge gave a way to the enemies. You had slept through days and nights. A letter was found in the enemies' camp. Cæsar understands that Arioistus keeps (holds) himself in the camp. They answered that (226) the Rhine is *the limit to* (finishes) the government of the Roman people. It is well known that Cæsar was desirous of command. He would have moved the camp. He says that the people is divided. The Fathers gave Caius Mucius a field across the river. One way was left through the Sēquāni, by which they could not go *if the Sequani were unwilling* (abl. abs.). Those who had gone across the river had not yet returned. Cæsar having sent ambassadors to the state of the Ædui moved his camp to the town. Ascanius left the city already

⁶ Paulo.

flourishing to his mother : he himself founded another new (one) under the Alban⁷ mount. The enemy, not having pitched (placed) their camp, returned to Veii. It is well known that the city was founded by arms. The orators and ambassadors were sent by the Roman people. He himself through himself made war, peace, treaties with whom he wished. He will have the highest command at Rome. The Roman people was under kings. You have sworn soldiers that you will return (225, b) into the camp. He threatens all with death. Romulus founded Rome. After the father the son reigned. Old men may enjoy this (good) fortune. All things mastered by arms obeyed the government of the Roman people. Romulus, having founded a state which he called Rome from (*ex*) his own name⁸, did these things. It is certain that the Roman people has never been conquered in *acts of kindness* (benefits). The lieutenant being sent with an army to Veii attacks the camp. They would not have been allowed to use the victory longer. The wicked are always in fear. No one may sin. They swear that they will return into that camp of which the enemies have got possession. They made the camp in a fit place. Jugurtha would get possession of the government of Numidia. They threaten our soldiers with slavery.⁹ The wise man places death before his eyes. We shall be allowed to be in the city. You have received what you might not (receive). These things were being carried on in our camp. He sent letters through all Asia. I might have remained at Rome. They sold cooked food in the camp. He threatens the best citizens with punishment.¹ We must place (219) death before our eyes. Very many verses were written above the head of the judge. One way was through the Sequani between Mount Jura and the river Rhone. Let ambassadors be sent to Cæsar. These (things) moved the Romans.

⁷ Albanus.

⁸ Nomen, nominis, n.

⁹ Supplicium.

The Gauls rested in their camp. War was undertaken against the Gauls. Nothing better has been given to man than wisdom. He says that it is easy to get possession of the government of all Gaul. It is certain that the *Ædui* used the assistance of the Roman people.

Exercise 54.

A son ought to love his father. Caius ought to obey the laws of virtue. Ought you not to obey the laws? What ought I to have done? You ought to have been led to death. The old men were without pleasures. Nestor needed no strength of body. I needed your friendship (gen.). The wise man does not need (*indigeo*, gen.) gold. We had been taught by Balbus. He was slain by a wicked man. Ambassadors came from Rome. He said that to me myself, in the presence of my son. They had never sent ambassadors to Cæsar concerning peace. Labienus had no fear (feared nothing) about his own danger. I say nothing of my own ability. He led his forces out of the camp. They move their camp from that place. He drives² the flock before himself. They will laugh at Rome in comparison with their own Capua. They sacrifice men for victims. Caius spoke for these. There were soldiers before (*pro*) the gates of the camp. He came into those parts of Gaul without an army. No one can be happy without virtue. It is well known that Alexander conquered all (things) as far as the Ocean. Shall we not all die? It is the duty of a good citizen to die for the state. The girl was praised by her mother.—(From, *ab.*) He will rest from his labours. Ambassadors came from the *Ædui* and from the *Treviri*. A river divides the Gauls from the *Aquitani*. They said that they had learnt from their fathers. He took the intention of removing from Tarquinii. Not

² *Agere*.

even from wronging the ambassadors (181) did he abstain. He himself moved the camp from the city. On account of my benefits I beg for assistance from you. I have received many letters from you. You have received the greatest injury from him. He raised Caius up from the dead. Let him pluck flowers from the tree. Are you the ambassadors and orators sent from the Collatine³ people? You have received a ship from the Mamertini against the laws. No voice was heard from them unworthy of the majesty of the Roman people. You have these benefits from me. He was coming from that war.—(From, *ex.*) They sent a new army from Africa into Italy. A voice was sent from the mountain. From that time there was neither peace nor war with the Gauls. Caius removed from the city. Cæsar ordered the gates to be shut, and the soldiers to go out from the town. The enemy ran from all parts. Cæsar having carried on these things (169, *b*) sent all the cavalry from the camp. Caius was fighting on horseback (from a horse). The Romans flew out from all parts, and filled the walls. One of (out of) the sons was taken. They fought from the bodies of those who had been slain. The ships were seen from the camp. It is more pleasant to be without these things than to enjoy (them). Cyrus (when) dying said these things. Caius discovered an island in the ocean. The estate was bought without the knowledge of the son. These (things) were said against the law and for the law. He learnt vices without a master. All men must die (207). Ought we not to have obeyed the laws of our country? A blind man cannot see. The top of the mountain was held by Cæsar. The body requires many things. The boy died at Carthage. He says that he can do that without danger. The Gauls about whom we have written, returned home. It is well known that Caius has been taken by Cæsar. Phocion was buried by slaves. He was left for slain.

³ Collatinus.

Caius ought to have died for his country. The letter was written by me. I, an old man, have written to an old man about old age. A wise man is speaking about friendship. Iccius was one of (out of) those who had come (as) ambassadors to Cæsar about peace. The Gauls begged for peace from the Romans. They say that they will sacrifice men for victims. The soldiers could not be retained by the lieutenants. It is certain that Alba will be small in comparison with Rome. They make one state out of three. The state was without government, the army without a leader. The king dies in this camp. Brutus was led by the Tarquinii to Delphi. I speak unwillingly about the citizens. We ought not to be the slaves of glory. Having taken his arms, he fought for his country. Many things were said by Cæsar. They say many things about the stars, about the greatness of the lands, about the nature of things. We must (207) not place it for certain. The ships were retained by the king for the goods of the Tarquinii. He says that he is writing something about old age. Plato died writing. They say that old age is without pleasures. Old age can be happy without these pleasures. Balbus says that he will speak a few things in the presence of Caius. Ought I to do this? He had Caius for a friend, not for an enemy. Ambassadors sent by the enemy came to Cæsar about peace. Caius died at Athens. I must (207) either live with these or die for these. You will teach that (226) death is without every evil. The cities would not have been able to be built. Prudence is the art of living. Fortune is blind. He required no strength of body. The king says that he shall hold (have) the treaty for broken. The Gauls begged for assistance from the Romans. Caius was sent by Cæsar to the king. You do not judge about Cato rightly. Relying neither on my prudence nor on human counsels, I do this. I need your advice (gen.). All must die (207). Things of common

occurrence are not worthy of praise. He died in chains. Caius rested from his labours. Relying on your prudence, I was hoping for that. He would never have needed our advice either (neither) at home or (nor) in the field. We are saying nothing about those who are with us. Can he, who is not, be without any thing? He lived at Rome, but he died at Carthage. He dies within a few days. They sent ambassadors across the Rhine. The moon is nearer to the earth than to the sun. The earth is nearer to the moon than the sun. It is allowed through the treaty to do this. We ought not to indulge (our) anger. I could never have been persuaded.

Exercise 55.

The bad citizens called the Gauls into Italy. Cæsar sent ambassadors to the Ubii. What shall I say about Scipio's dutiful affection towards his mother? He sends the lieutenant with the cavalry against the Gauls. The Romans made truces⁴ for three years. They are citizens in the same state. No one ever saw him sitting⁵ upon a horse. Pain is reckoned among the greatest evils. He is abused by all in the case of that book which he wrote about a happy life. Nomentanus was above (the man) himself. Beyond Numidia are the Gætūli. I will write to you about this thing. Ambassadors were sent about the same time. About evening Cæsar shut the gates. Cannot the mind heal itself? He says that he will come into the camp. He hears that (225) the states are in arms. It is well known that Caius was among these. Volumnia, bearing her little sons, went into the enemies' camp. The Romans procured friendships more by giving (181) than by receiving benefits. Not all men must desire (219) all things. Cæsar gave four legions to Labiēnus to be led (219) into (the country of) the Senones. It is fought in all

⁴ Induciæ.

⁵ Sedēre.

parts. There was in Cæsar the greatest elegance in (*of*) writing. I rested in a ship. A short life has been given us by nature. That was believed the (*eo*) more easily, because it seemed like truth. You have been twice wicked in one state. The mother, when her country had been taken (169 *b*), came into the hands of the enemies. They had always lived under the earth. We shall write to him about this thing. I should have died free in a free country. We do not use water (*in*) more places than friendship. The life which we enjoy is short. In that part the soldiers were seen to be in trouble. The lieutenant was sent from Rome against the Volsci. These things I sang about trees. He had soldiers not only in war but also in peace. Cæsar sends across the Rhine into Germany to those states which he had conquered in the spring. The army was sent under the yoke.⁶ It was in my mind to send Cicero to Cæsar. When many wounds had been received (169 *b*) Cæsar led his forces into the camp. Among these was Cæsar. Place me under the chariot of the sun. He led the soldiers into the greater camp. Verres had a crown on his head. There was immense hope⁷ for the future. The soldiers were desiring to fight. The more there were the greater was the slaughter.⁸ They sent Agesilaus with immense forces into Asia. Caius was among the three ambassadors. They placed their camp under the mountain. Cæsar sees that war is preparing. We shall all die some time or other. They are without vices. We have sent this book to you about old age. They come to attack the camp^{1a, 4)}. The soldiers remained under arms. Above all (*things*). He will heal my head. He leads his army from the Romans against the Gauls. Fortune can (*do*) much in all things. He says that the soldiers in war obeyed their leaders. Nothing could be done in the camp without Cæsar. He was desiring a revolution. He says that the king gave his camp to the Romans.

⁶ Jugum.

⁷ Spes.

⁸ Clades, i.e.

These things are carried on among the Gauls. He leads all the forces into (the country of) the Treviri. Jugurtha procures the greatest forces he can. The enemy, relying on their multitude, send soldiers to attack the camp. They came into the camp to him. Cæsar places his camp in a town of the Gauls. Nature requires few things. I threatened the man. We will do all things for Appius. They get possession of victory without any wound. He sends Caius with part of the forces against the Gauls. The wise make a treaty among themselves. He was making for the highest place of the camp.

Exercise 56.

He resisted courageously. Go away quickly. He easily conquered all in the art of speaking. Some persons envy me. There were some who accused me. Let us not remember an injury. Some people laugh. You have courageously conquered the enemy of your country. He did that that they might be able to use their arms more easily. They resisted the enemy and fought more courageously. Some persons dwell at Athens. The cities by the nature of the place are safe from all danger. That they may do that with greater courage (mind) he says that he will have all the forces before the camp. It is well known that Gaul will be very safe. There were some who succoured Balbus. They cannot live virtuously. It is well known that a part of the forces is with Cæsar in the camp. Animals cannot live without the heat of the sun. If we conquer, all things will be safe for us. Some persons have lost the opportunity. Let us beg for virtuous (things) from our friends. They return into the camp. Cæsar having received the three sons of the king leads his army into (the country of) the Gauls. He would be safer among the citizens. The Gauls were easily persuaded. There were some who returned to Rome. Let him bear old age easily. The

seeds are covered with bark. He courageously resisted the enemy. Let the Samnites and Pyrrhus himself be persuaded, that they may be able to be conquered more easily. Some persons accused me. Is it not better to die than not to live honourably? By the friendship of the Roman people they can be safe. He said that he would come into the camp to him. Ambassadors came to Caesar from the states. Caius came about whom we have spoken before (about whom it has been said by us before). He will not easily forget the injury. Some persons laughed. He said that he had come to him that he might the more easily keep the state in its duty. Caius is slain fighting courageously before the camp. Some persons devote themselves to literature. Ambassadors are sent to Cæsar concerning these things. He easily persuades the Nervii. He says that that is easy. He says that he is safer in war than in peace. It is more becoming (virtuous) to be in trouble about one's friends' money than about one's own. He was one of (out of) the kings of the Gauls. We must conquer or die (207). He is safer among enemies than among citizens. The mind of a good man in death most easily flies out from the chains of the body. They quickly succour the soldiers. It would be safer to remain. Some persons envy your glory. He holds (has) him for an enemy. He spoke concerning the nature of the war. Nobody can be happy without virtue. Our soldiers fought courageously, and having received a few wounds slew many of (*ex*) the enemy. There were some who feared these things. The less (278) they spared themselves in the battle, the safer they were. Orators were sent to Marcius about peace. It is well known that three states have been made out of one. We must believe Balbus. Some people think that Asia is less than Europe. They hope that they shall live a safer life. A law ought to be short, in order that it may the more easily be grasped (held) by the unskilful.⁹ Some

⁹ Imperitus

persons laughed at the boy. It is well known that the citizens took (up) arms for their country. Let us be without fault. Romulus got possession of the government. They hear that (226) Romulus is placing his camp. Some persons do not see those (things) which hang over (us). They confer¹ about receiving the kings into the city by night. The Gauls were not moved by benefits. That you may forget the injuries (acc.) of the Roman people. The king says that he desires peace, but that he pities Jugurtha's fortunes. The Gauls attacked the friends of the Roman people, from whom they had received no injury. Your glory is envied. No animals which have blood can be without a heart. Caius whose father had been slain by Marcus had himself avoided death. It was lost through treachery. Cæsar answers that he will preserve their state. Cæsar sees that the forces of the enemies are being increased. They said that they (when) boys had heard from old men. We cannot use even the mind² rightly, (when we are) filled with much food. Ariovistus answered that Cæsar ought to come to him. Ambassadors came to him from a great part of the Mörni. The king killed the ambassador of the Roman people at Fidēnæ. They beg for assistance for themselves through me from you and the laws of the Roman people. He is in trouble on account of Verres. I will not say more (things) about you. You have received the greatest injury from Verres. I have perceived that old age is heavy to you. There are more kings in the state like Romulus than Numa. All (places) become more like a camp than a city. The man is most worthy of his father. She herself, who had made him safe, feared. She was moved by the son's dutiful affection. Scipio with Tiberius Longus came against Hannibal at the Trebia. Lucius Quinctius was cultivating a field across the river over against that place. About the same time ambassadors came to Rome from the kings. He

¹ Collōquor.² Mens.

is borne by his horses through the midst (143) of the enemy. Part was found in his hand. Some states were devoting themselves to Cassius' interests (*res*) ; more were favouring Marcellus.

Exercise 57.

Nobody pities me. No one is ashamed of me. Caius does not repent of his strength. Caius is weary of all things. The physician heals the eyes. May fortune favour me. The sun cherishes us with its light. They neglect to learn their verses by heart. Cæsar ordered the camp to be moved. The first legion came into the camp. They do what they were ordered. Let the Gauls enjoy the fortune of the Roman people. I am not ashamed of you but of Caius. About evening Cæsar ordered the gates to be shut. I value no man more highly. Let poets not only be read but also be learnt by heart. Cæsar caused a bridge to be made over (in) the river. They are not ashamed who have done those things. He orders all to obey the lieutenant. Nothing is more miserable than folly. True friendship seems to be most happy. The more you have provided the more you want. We give boys sentences to be learnt by heart. A wise man does not trust uncertain fortune. Cæsar orders Caius to be called to himself. The Gauls injured the bridge. With the break of day (with the first light) he moves his camp. He himself with the three other legions went to the river. This is done (becomes) in the other states. You order me to forget the evils. Of all men I value no one more highly. You are weary of the citizens. Antiochus was ordered to reign as far as Taurus. He sent ambassadors to Carthage to make^{18, d)} a treaty with Hannibal.³ He orders the soldiers to take (some) food. Curius first led four elephants to Rome. The doctor will heal his head. They are the vices of a

³ Gen. Hannibalis.

slothful old age. The Athenians being conquered bore their fortune with great spirit (mind). You have valued your houses more highly than the republic. I shall never repent of my intentions. These are the words of Varro, a more learned man than Claudius was. The soldiers are less easily resisted. They order the leaders of the enemy to be led into prison. I shall not repent of my industry. Fortune will have envied your virtue. The enemy is most slothful. He orders the boys to be sent into the water. The Romans being ordered resisted. Some people (285) are neither ashamed nor weary of their lust. I do not repent that I have lived. You (pl.) have ordered me to wage war with Jugurtha. Nature orders us to do good to all men. The land is now worth more⁴ than it was. Folly forgets her own vices. You were ashamed of your sloth. He would have ordered his son to dwell in the country. You valued the house more highly than yourself. It is well known that the city has been saved. Jupiter orders us to resist. These (things) were carried on in the first year at home and in the field. He orders fields to be bought with this money. Caius and Balbus were conquered in the first war. Numa ordered the priests of Mars to bear arms. I do not repent of my intention. The king orders the soldier to return into the battle. The slothful and timid soldier saw the enemy. He ordered the priests to go through the city singing. We pity those men who have been accused of treachery. I am not only vexed at my folly but also ashamed of it. Cæsar ordered the Gauls to use their own towns. I cannot save myself together⁵ with you. The Roman people ordered that there should be war with the Gauls. They led the other forces against Labienus. About evening Cæsar ordered the gates to be shut and the soldiers to go out of the town. The others remained at home. Cæsar having prepared⁶ all things for war ordered Induciomarus to come to

⁴ Pluris est.

⁵ Una.

⁶ Comparare.

him with the hostages.⁷ It is well known that the Bellovāci and the other states of Gaul undertook war at the same time. Pompeius gave the first legion, which he had sent to Cæsar. Some persons say that we should cultivate virtue (219). Cæsar having carried on these things orders the legions and the cavalry to be recalled. He orders the legion to set out⁸ in the middle of the night and to come to him. Would Caius repent of his old age? (No.) Jugurtha says that he pleased Scipio, a very great man, by his virtue, not by wickedness. He ordered the man to be seized. We must repent (207) of our intention. Caius ordered the letter to be opened. I am not ashamed of you indeed,⁹ but of Chrysippus. The Roman people ordered Tarquinius to reign. Cæsar orders all the lieutenants to come to him. Demosthenes could not say the first letter¹ of that very² art to which he was devoting himself. Physicians heal the least part of the body. We enjoy and make use of very many things. Cæsar orders his own cavalry to go against the enemy. Virtue is often without pleasure, never needs (it). It is certain that the sun is greater than the earth. Virtue is not worthy of envy. The Athenians made their camp in a fit place. When Tarquinius Superbus was reigning (abl. abs.) Pythagoras came into Italy. Themistocles made the Athenians most skilful in war. Caius orders all the soldiers, of whom there was a great number in Gaul, to be sent to himself. Men do both good and harm to men. Fortune cannot injure me. Cæsar raises the greatest forces he can. Let him either drink or go away. There were some who believed that (226) Crassus was not ignorant of that intention. He orders virtue to be cultivated. He can easily learn these things by heart. Some persons say that these things are unworthy of us. All things which are done (become) according to nature must be held³

⁷ Obses, obsidis.¹ Litera.⁸ Proficiscor.² Ipse.⁹ Quidem.³ Habere.

among (in) good things. There was a bridge over (in) that river. Some people lost much time. He more easily persuaded the Gauls. Cæsar having slain or taken a great number of men sends Labienus with two legions into (the country of) the Treviri. You (pl.) understood that (225) my mind is in this body from those things which I was carrying on. Cæsar led three legions along the river into (the country of) the Arverni to the city. The Athenians sent ambassadors to the Romans about peace. You ought always to obey your parents. He says that the top of the mountain is held by the enemy. He asks for assistance from Cæsar through ambassadors. The mind needs the assistance of the body. I received you (when) little, having lost your father, without (any) wealth into my kingdom. They are without pain and labour. Some persons have returned home. I can be content with little. He gave a legion to Caius Fabius the lieutenant, to be led (186) into (the country of) the Mörini. It is well known that ambassadors have been sent to Cæsar concerning peace and friendship. Arms must be given (186) that they may fight for their country and citizens, not for masters. I shall procure some gardens across the river. It is well known that Cœsar placed his camp close to the wall. Our labours cannot change him. The desire took Romulus and Remus of founding a city in those places where they had been exposed.⁴ Some persons favour themselves. Some persons feared these things. The Roman citizens were ordered to dwell on the other side of the river. They sent ambassadors to Rome to beg for^{18.5} assistance from the senate.⁶ The soldiers amongst themselves carp at the lieutenant in their conversations.⁷ The mountains are held by a very great multitude of Gauls. Socrates was judged wisest of all by the oracle of Apollo. You could have recalled me into (my) country by means of these: shall

⁴ Ubi.⁵ Expōo.⁶ Senatus, ūs.⁷ Sermo, nis.

I not be able to retain you in the country by means of the same? He said that all the states of Gaul had come to attack him^{18, d)} and had had camps against him. It is certain that your father has discharged his duty. Your glory will be envied. I am about to write the war which the Roman people carried on with Jugurtha the king of the Numidæ. I must live (207) with those whom I have conquered. He orders the most virtuous men to be called. Cæsar delays⁸ in these places for the purpose^{18, e)} of procuring ships. Cæsar had sent three legions and all the cavalry with the lieutenant. Bocchus had sent ambassadors to Rome to beg for^{18, b)} a treaty and friendship. I say nothing about my abilities. He had learnt *Greek* (*Greek literature*) at Athens, not at Lilybæum. The lieutenant caused ships to be built in the winter. Those things which are like the truth are received as true (for true things). He was relying on the friendship of the Roman people more than on the Numidæ. Do we not give boys sentences to learn by heart (186)? He says that the Romans are being conquered by the most slothful peoples. The fruit of the oak was the first food of men. He ordered the young birds to be plunged⁹ into the water that they might drink.¹

⁸ Morari, dep.

⁹ Mergere.

¹ Bibere.

APPENDIX.

He says that the bird is building a nest.	Dicit avem nidum construere.
He says the bird to build a nest.	
He says that the bird has built a nest.	Dicit avem nidum construxisse.
He says the bird to have built a nest.	
He says that the bird will build a nest.	Dicit avem nidum constructu- ram esse.
He says the bird to be about to build a nest.	
He says that a house is building, or is being built.	Dicit domum ædificari.
He says a house to be building, or to be built.	
He says that a house has been built.	Dicit domum ædificatam esse.
He says a house to have been built.	
He says that a house will be built.	Dicit domum ædificatum iri.
He says it to be gone to build a house.	
He says that a house is to be built.	Dicit domum ædificandam esse.
He says a house to be to-be- built.	

INDEX.

<i>Abilities</i> , ingenium.	<i>answer, to, respondēre, respondi,</i>
<i>about, circa; circum (prep.).</i>	<i>responsum (dat.).</i>
<i>about the same time, sub idem tempus.</i>	<i>any, ull-us, a, um, G. ius.</i>
<i>above, super; supra (prep.).</i>	<i>appease, placāre.</i>
<i>abstain from, abstinēre (abl.).</i>	<i>arm, brachium.</i>
<i>abuse, vexare.</i>	<i>arms, arma, neut. plur.</i>
<i>accident, casus, ūs. By accident, casu.</i>	<i>army, exercitus, ūs.</i>
<i>according to, secundum (prep.).</i>	<i>art, ars (artis).</i>
<i>account of (on), ob; propter (prep.).</i>	<i>arrow, sāgitta.</i>
<i>across, trans (prep.).</i>	<i>as many as possible, quam pluri.</i>
<i>accuse, to, accusare.</i>	<i>as possible, quam before the superl.</i>
<i>acquit, to, absolvēre, solvi, solūtum.</i>	<i>ass, asin-us, i.</i>
<i>act, agēre, ēgi, actum.</i>	<i>assistance, auxilium.</i>
<i>administer, administrare.</i>	<i>assumed appearance, simulatio.</i>
<i>advice, consilium.</i>	<i>at, apud with acc.</i>
<i>after, post (prep.).</i>	<i>at nothing, nihil.</i>
<i>against, adversus; contra (prep.).</i>	<i>at a great price, magni.</i>
<i>aim at, to, studēre (dat.).</i>	<i>at a little price, parvi.</i>
<i>air, aer, aeris, m.</i>	<i>at a very great price, maximi.</i>
<i>all, omnis; cunctus.</i>	<i>Athenian, Atheniensis.</i>
<i>allowed fact; it is an —, constat.</i>	<i>Athens, Athēnæ, plur.</i>
<i>allowed (it is), constat.</i>	<i>attack, oppugnāre.</i>
<i>along, secundum (prep. acc.).</i>	<i>attentive, studiōsus (gen.).</i>
<i>Alps, Alp-es, ium.</i>	<i>avarice, avaritia.</i>
<i>altar, ara.</i>	<i>avaricious, avārus (gen.).</i>
<i>always, semper.</i>	<i>avenge, to, vindicare.</i>
<i>ambassador, legātus.</i>	<i>avoid, to, vitare.</i>
<i>amongst, inter (prep.).</i>	<i>autumn, auctumnus.</i>
<i>amongst the Gauls, apud Gallos.</i>	<i>awaken, to, excitare.</i>
<i>and, et; ac before consonants (except k sounds): atque before vowels or consonants: que.</i>	<i>bad, malus.</i>
<i>anger, ira.</i>	<i>bake, to, coquēre, coxi, coctum.</i>
<i>animal, anim-al, ālis.</i>	<i>barbarous, barbārus.</i>
	<i>bark, cort-ex, ūcis, m.</i>
	<i>battle, p̄clium.</i>
	<i>be in trouble, to, labōrare.</i>
	<i>bear, urs-us, i.</i>

bear, bear-away, ferre, tūli, lātum.	camp, castr-a, orum, pl.
beard, barba.	can, possum.
beast (<i>of huge beasts</i>), bellua.	card, to, carpere.
because, quia.	carp at, carpere, carpsi, carptum.
becomes, fit.	carry on (<i>war</i>), to, gerere, gessi,
before, prep. ante.	gestum.
before, adv. antea.	Carthage, Carthāg-o, īnis.
before, conj. antēquam.	Catiline, Catilina.
beg-for, petere, petivi, petitum.	cavalry, equitatus, ūs.
behind, pone (<i>prep.</i>).	case of (<i>in the</i>), in (<i>prep. abl.</i>).
behold, to, adspicere, adspexi, ad-	cause to be made, to, faciendum
spectum; conspicere.	curare.
believe, to, credere, credidi, credi-	cave, antrum.
tum (<i>dat.</i>).	certain, certus.
below, infra.	chain, vineclūm.
benefit, beneficium.	chance, by, casu.
besides, præter (<i>prep.</i>).	change, to, mutare.
best, optimus.	chariot, curr-us, ūs.
better, melior.	chastise, to, castigare.
better (<i>it is</i>), præstat.	cherish, to, fovere, fovi, fotum.
beyond, præter; ultra (<i>prep.</i>).	Christian, Christiānus.
bind, to, vincere, vinxi, vinctum.	citizen, civis (civis).
bird, avis (avis).	city, urb-s, is.
bite, mordere, momordi, morsum.	cloak, pallium.
blame, culpa.	close to, juxta (<i>prep. acc.</i>).
blind, cæcus.	cold, frig-us, öris.
blood, sangu-is, īnis, m.	colour, col-or, öris.
body, corp-us, öris.	come, to, vēnire, vēni, ventum.
book, liber (libri).	command, to, impērare, dat.
born, natus (<i>followed by prep. ad.</i>).	command, imperium.
both—and, et—et.	common (= of common occur-
boy, puer (pueri).	rence), usitatus.
break, to, frangere, frēgi, fractum.	condemn, to, damnare.
break, to, one's word, fidem vio-	conquer, to, vincere, vīci, victum.
lare; fidem fallere, fefelli,	conquered, victus.
falsum.	consult, consūlēre, consūlui, con-
break, to, a law, legem violare.	sultum.
bribery, ambīt-us, ūs.	contented, contentus (<i>abl.</i>).
bridge, pon-s, tis, m.	cook, to, coquere, coxi, coctum.
bring, ferre, tūli, lātum.	cost, to, stare, stēti.
brother, frat-er, ris.	count, numerare.
build, to, sedificare.	country, patria.
build, to (<i>of a nest</i>), construere,	country, into the, rus.
construxi, constructum.	country, in the, ruri.
burst, to, rumpere, rūpi, ruptum.	country, from the, rure.
bury, to, sepelire (<i>sepultum</i>).	courageously, fortiter.
but, sed.	cover, to, tegere, texi, tectum.
buy, to, emere, ēmi, emptum.	cover (= overlay, coat with), ob-
by (= close by), juxta (<i>prep.</i>).	ducere, duxi, ductum.
by chance, casu.	crime, flagitium.
call, to, vocare.	crop, seg-es, čtis, f.
	crown, corōna.

crown, to, cingēre (<i>surround</i>).	easy, facilis.
cry out, to, clamare.	eat, to, edēre, ēdi, ēsum.
cultivate, colēre, colui, cultum.	elegance, elegantia.
custom, consuetūd-o, īnis.	elephant, elephas, elephantis.
daily, quotidie.	endued with, prædītus (<i>abl.</i>).
dance, to, saltare.	enemy, host-is, is.
danger, pericūlum.	engaged in, to be (<i>battles, &c.</i>), inter-esse.
dangerous, periculōsus.	enjoy, to, frui, fructus (<i>abl.</i>).
daughter, filia.	envy, to, invīdēre, invidi, invisum (<i>dat.</i>).
day, di-es, ei, m.	err, errāre.
dead, mortuus.	estate, fund-us, i.
death, mor-s, tis.	even, etiam.
death, to (<i>to condemn</i>), capitis (<i>damnare</i>).	even—not, nē quidem.
deceive, to, fallēre, fefelli, falso sum; decipēre, decipio, decēpi, deceptum.	ever, unquam.
defraud, to, fraudare (<i>abl.</i>).	evening, vesper (<i>abl.</i> vesper-e or i).
deprive, to, privare (<i>abl.</i>).	every, omnis.
desire, cupidit-as, ātis.	evil, malum.
desire, cupēre, io, cupīvi or cupīli, cupītum.	example, exemplum.
desirous, cupīdus (<i>gen.</i>).	excellent, præstans.
devote oneself to, to, studēre (<i>dat.</i>).	expense, sumptus, ūs.
die, mori, mortuus sum.	eye, ocūlus, i.
difficult, difficilis.	face, faci-es, ēi.
displease, to, displīcēre (<i>dat.</i>).	fact: it is an allowed—, constat.
discharge, to, fungi (<i>functus</i>), abl.	faith, fid-es, ēi.
discover, to, detēgere.	faithful, fidēlis.
disgraceful, turpis.	fall down, to, decīdēre, decidi.
disregard, to, negligere, lexi, lectum.	farm, fundus, i.
divide, to, dividēre, divisi, divi-sum.	father, pa-ter, tris.
do, to, fac-ēre, io, fēci, factum.	fault, culpa.
do, agēre, egi, actum.	favour, to, favēre, fāvi, fautum (<i>dat.</i>).
do good to, prodesse (<i>profui, dat.</i>).	fear, to, timēre; metuēre.
dog, canis, is.	fear, met-us, ūs.
dragon, drac-o, ḍonis.	feel, to, sentire, sensi, sensum.
dust, pulv-is, eris, m.	fetch water, tv, aquātum, supine.
dutiful affection, piēt-as, ātis.	few, pauci.
duty, officium.	fidelity, fid-es, ei.
dwell, to, habītare.	field, ager, agri.
each other (<i>after 'contrary to'</i>), inter se.	field, in the, militiæ.
earth, terra.	fight, to, pugnare.
easily, facile.	figure, figūra.
	fill, to, complēre, plēvi, plētum.
	find, to, repērire, repēri, reper-tum.
	finish, to, finire.
	firm, firmus.
	first, primus.
	fish, c-is, pisis, m.

<i>fit for</i> , idoneus (<i>dat.</i>).	<i>grain</i> , <i>a</i> , granum.
<i>flay</i> , deglūbēre.	<i>grape</i> , uva.
<i>flock</i> , gre-x (<i>grēg-is</i>), <i>m.</i>	<i>great</i> , magnus.
<i>flourish</i> , <i>to</i> , florēre.	<i>greater</i> , major.
<i>flower</i> , flos (<i>flōris</i>).	<i>greatest</i> , maximus.
<i>fly out</i> , <i>to</i> , evōlare.	<i>greatest possible</i> , <i>the</i> , quam maxī-
<i>folly</i> , stultitia.	mus.
<i>fond</i> , cupidus (<i>gen.</i>).	<i>greatness</i> , magnitūd-o, ūnis.
<i>food</i> , cib-us, <i>i.</i>	<i>Greek</i> , Grēcus.
<i>forage</i> , <i>to</i> , pabulātum, supine.	<i>ground</i> , <i>on the</i> , humi, <i>gen.</i>
<i>forces</i> , copiæ, plur.	
<i>forget</i> , obliisci, oblitus (<i>gen. or acc.</i>).	<i>hang</i> , <i>to</i> , over (<i>one</i>), immīnēre.
<i>fortune</i> , fortūna.	<i>hand</i> , man-us, ūs.
<i>found</i> (<i>a city</i>), <i>to</i> , condēre, con-dīdi, condītum.	<i>hand</i> , <i>to be at</i> , adesse (adsum).
<i>fourth</i> , quartus.	<i>hang</i> , pendēre, pependi.
<i>fox</i> , vulp-es, is, <i>f.</i>	<i>harm</i> : <i>to do harm to</i> , obesse
<i>free</i> , liber, libera, &c. (<i>abl.</i>).	(<i>dat.</i>) (obsum).
<i>friend</i> , amicus.	<i>happily</i> , beāte.
<i>friendship</i> , amicitia.	<i>happy</i> , felix; beātus.
<i>frighten</i> , <i>to</i> , terrēre.	<i>hatred</i> , odium.
<i>from</i> (= <i>out of</i>), ex (<i>prep.</i>); <i>a</i> , ab (<i>prep.</i>).	<i>have</i> , <i>to</i> , habēre.
<i>fruit</i> , fruct-us, ūs.	<i>head</i> , cap-ut, Itis, <i>n.</i>
<i>future</i> , futurus.	<i>heal</i> , <i>to</i> , medēri (<i>dat.</i>).
<i>garden</i> , hortus.	<i>hear</i> , <i>to</i> , audire.
<i>garland</i> , corōna.	<i>heart</i> , cor, cordis, <i>n.</i>
<i>gate</i> , porta.	<i>heat</i> , cal-or, ūris.
<i>Gaul</i> , Gallia.	<i>heavy</i> , gravis.
<i>Gaul</i> , Gallus.	<i>her</i> , <i>sua</i>, &c., <i>fem. of suus</i>. <i>eius</i> (<i>gen. when it does not relate to nom. of sentence</i>).
<i>gentle</i> , mitis.	<i>highest</i> , summus.
<i>German</i> , Germānus.	<i>himself</i> , ipse, a, um, G. ius, &c.
<i>Germany</i> , Germānia.	<i>his</i> , suus (<i>when relating to the nom. of the sentence; if it does not relate to the non. or principal word of the sentence, it must be translated by the gen. eius</i>).
<i>get possession of</i> , <i>to</i> , potīri (<i>potior</i>), abl. or gen.	<i>hitherto</i> , adhuc.
<i>gift</i> , donum.	<i>hold</i> , <i>to</i> , tenēre (<i>tenui</i>).
<i>girl</i> , puella.	<i>hold</i> , <i>to</i> , one's tongue, tacēre.
<i>give</i> , <i>to</i> , dāre, dědi, dātum.	<i>home</i> , <i>at</i> , domi: <i>from</i> , domc: <i>to</i> , domum.
<i>glory</i> , gloria.	<i>honey</i> , mel, mellis, <i>n.</i>
<i>go</i> , <i>to</i> , away, ab-ire.	<i>honour</i> (<i>meaning fidelity, &c.</i>), fid-es, ei.
<i>go to bed</i> , { cubitum ire.	<i>hope for</i> , <i>to</i> , spērare.
<i>go to roost</i> , } cubitum ire.	<i>horn</i> , cornu, ūs.
<i>go a hunting</i> , <i>to</i> , venātum ire.	<i>hornet</i> , crabr-o, ūnis.
<i>go</i> , <i>to</i> , ire (<i>eo</i>).	<i>horse</i> , equ-us, <i>i.</i>
<i>God</i> , Deus.	<i>hostage</i> , obs-es, ūdis.
<i>gold</i> , aurum.	
<i>good</i> , bonus.	
<i>good for</i> , &c., utilis (<i>dat.</i>).	
<i>govern</i> , <i>to</i> , regēre.	
<i>government</i> , imperium.	

<i>house</i> , domus; <i>f.</i>	<i>law</i> , lex, legis.
<i>how</i> (<i>before an adj.</i>), quam.	<i>lead</i> , dūcēre, duxi, ductum.
<i>how much</i> , quantum.	<i>leader</i> , dux, ducis.
<i>huge</i> , ingen-s, tis.	<i>leaf</i> , folium.
<i>human</i> , humānus.	<i>learn</i> , to, discēre, dīdici.
<i>humour</i> , indulgēre, indulsi, in-	<i>learn</i> , to, by heart, ediscēre.
dultum (<i>dat.</i>).	<i>least</i> , mīnīmus.
<i>hunger</i> , famēs, is.	<i>legion</i> , legi-o, ūnis.
<i>hunting</i> , a, venātum, supine.	<i>leisure for</i> , to have, vacāre.
<i>hurt</i> , nocēre (<i>dat.</i>).	<i>less</i> , mīn-or. <i>Next</i> . us.
<i>husbandman</i> , agricōla, <i>m.</i>	<i>letter</i> , epistōla.
<i>ignorance</i> , ignorati-o, ūnis.	<i>lie</i> , mendacium.
<i>ignorant</i> , ignārūs (<i>gen.</i>).	<i>lie down</i> , cubare, cubui, cubitum.
<i>illuminate</i> , illustrare.	<i>lieutenant</i> , legātus.
<i>immense</i> , ingen-s, tis.	<i>life</i> , vita.
<i>impel</i> , impellēre, pūli, pulsum.	<i>light</i> , lu-x, cis.
<i>impious</i> , impius.	<i>light</i> (<i>adj.</i>), levīs.
<i>in</i> , in (<i>abl.</i>).	<i>like</i> , simīlis (<i>gen. and dat.</i>).
<i>into</i> , in (<i>acc.</i>).	<i>like</i> , very, simillimus.
<i>inclined</i> , propensus.	<i>lion</i> , le-o, ūnis.
<i>increase</i> , to (<i>trans.</i>), augēre,	<i>literature</i> , literāe, a-rum (<i>plur.</i>).
auxi, auctum.	<i>little</i> , parvus.
<i>indulge</i> , to, indulgēre, indulsi, in-	<i>little</i> , with, parvo.
dultum (<i>dat.</i>).	<i>live</i> , to, vivēre, vixi, victum.
<i>industry</i> , industria.	<i>long</i> , longus.
<i>injure</i> , to, nocēre (<i>dat.</i>).	<i>long</i> (<i>adv.</i>), diu.
<i>injury</i> , injuria.	<i>lose</i> , to, a-mittēre, mīsi, missum.
<i>intention</i> , consilium.	<i>love</i> , to, amare.
<i>irritate</i> , to, irritare.	<i>lust</i> , libid-o, līnis.
<i>is it</i> , est.	<i>magistrate</i> , magistrāt-us, ūs.
<i>island</i> , insīlla.	<i>maid</i> , ancilla.
<i>Italy</i> , Italia.	<i>majesty</i> , majesta-s, tis.
<i>its</i> , suus (<i>when relating to nom.</i> <i>of sentence</i> : <i>when not</i> , ejus).	<i>make</i> , to, facēre, fēci, factum, facio.
<i>itself</i> , ipse, a, um, G. ius.	<i>make for</i> , pētēre, petīvi, petitum.
<i>journey</i> , it-er, inēris, <i>n.</i>	<i>man</i> , vir, homo.
<i>judge</i> , jud-ex, īcis.	<i>manners</i> , mores.
<i>judge</i> , to, judicare.	<i>many</i> , multi.
<i>Jupiter</i> , Jupīter (Jovis).	<i>marry</i> , to, nubēre, nupsi, nup-
<i>keep</i> , to, servare.	tum (<i>dat.</i>).
<i>king</i> , rex, rēg-is.	<i>master</i> (<i>who teaches</i>), magister.
<i>knowledge</i> , scientia.	<i>master</i> (<i>who owns</i>), dominus.
<i>known</i> , it is, constat.	<i>master</i> , to, domare, domui, domī-
<i>labour</i> , to, labōrare.	tum.
<i>labour</i> , lab-or, ūris.	<i>may</i> , licet; <i>might</i> , licuit.
<i>large</i> , grandis.	<i>means</i> (<i>by means of</i>), per (<i>prep.</i>).
<i>laugh</i> , to, } ridēre, ūsi, risum.	<i>melt</i> , liqueſcēre, licui.
<i>laugh at</i> , }	<i>middle of</i> , medius.
	<i>mind</i> , anīmus.
	<i>mine</i> , meus. <i>Voc. mas.</i> , mi.
	<i>miserable</i> , miser.

<i>misery, miseria.</i>	<i>open, to, aperire, aperui, aper-tum.</i>
<i>money, pecunia.</i>	<i>opportunity, occasio, onis.</i>
<i>moon, luna.</i>	<i>orator, orat-or, oris.</i>
<i>more, plus, pluris.</i>	<i>order, jubere, jussi, jussum.</i>
<i>mother, mat-er, ria.</i>	<i>other, the, reliquus.</i>
<i>mountain, mon-s, montis, m.</i>	<i>out of, extra (prep.).</i>
<i>move, to, movere, movi, motum;</i>	<i>over, super (prep.).</i>
<i> intrans. moveri.</i>	<i>overtum, evertere, everti, ever-sum.</i>
<i>much, multus.</i>	
<i>much (when nom. or acc.), mul-tum with gen.</i>	<i>pain, dol-or, dolor-is.</i>
<i>multitude, multitudo.</i>	<i>pardon, to, ignoscere, ignovi,</i>
<i>my, meus, a, um.</i>	<i> ignotum (dat.).</i>
<i>myself (I), ipse.</i>	<i>parent, paren-s, tis.</i>
<i>nature, natura.</i>	<i>part, par-s, tis, f.</i>
<i>natural to man, humanus.</i>	<i>pavement, pavimentum.</i>
<i>nearer, propior.</i>	<i>peace, pa-x, cis.</i>
<i>need, to, egere (gen. or abl.).</i>	<i>people, populus.</i>
<i>neglect, to, negligere, neglexi,</i>	<i>perceive, to, sentire, sensi, sen-sum.</i>
<i> neglectum.</i>	<i>persuade, to, persuadere, per-suasi, persuasum (dat.).</i>
<i>neither, neque or nec.</i>	<i>physician, medicus.</i>
<i>nest, nidus.</i>	<i>pity, to, misereri (gen.).</i>
<i>never, nunquam.</i>	<i>place, locus.</i>
<i>new, novus.</i>	<i>place, to, ponere, posui, possum.</i>
<i>night, nox, noctis, f.</i>	<i>plant, to, serere, sibi, satum.</i>
<i>nightingale, luscinia.</i>	<i>Plato, Plat-o, onis.</i>
<i>no, nullus.</i>	<i>play, to, ludere, lusi, lusum.</i>
<i>no (nihil, nothing of, followed by gen.).</i>	<i>playing, whilst they are, inter ludendum.</i>
<i>nobody, } nem-o, onis.</i>	<i>pleasant, jucundus.</i>
<i>no one, }</i>	<i>please, to, placere (dat.).</i>
<i>nor, neque or nec.</i>	<i>pleasure, volupta-s, tis.</i>
<i>not (in questions), nonne?</i>	<i>plough, to, arare.</i>
<i>not, non.</i>	<i>pluck, carpere, carpsi, carptum.</i>
<i>not only—but also, non solum—</i>	<i>plunge (into), to, immergere,</i>
<i> verum etiam.</i>	<i>mersi, mersum.</i>
<i>not yet, nondum.</i>	<i>poet, poeta.</i>
<i>now, nunc.</i>	<i>point out, to, monstrare.</i>
<i>number, numerus.</i>	<i>poor, pauper, eris.</i>
<i>oak, querc-us, us.</i>	<i>power: in the power of, penes (prep.).</i>
<i>obey, to, parere, dat.</i>	<i>practise, exercere.</i>
<i>observe, to, servare; conservare.</i>	<i>praise, to, laudare.</i>
<i>ocean, oceán-us, i.</i>	<i>praise, lau-s, dis.</i>
<i>offend against, to, violare.</i>	<i>pray for, orare.</i>
<i>often, sape.</i>	<i>precept, praeceptum.</i>
<i>old man, sen-ex, is. G. pl. um.</i>	<i>prejudicial, to be, obesse (dat.).</i>
<i>old age, senectus, utis, f.</i>	<i>preserve, servare, conservare.</i>
<i>on account of, ob.</i>	<i>pretence, simulatio.</i>
<i>one, un-us, a, um, G. ius.</i>	
<i>only, see not only.</i>	

<i>priest</i> , sacerdo-s, ðtis.	<i>roost</i> , to go to, cubitum ire.
<i>prison</i> , carc-er, ēris.	<i>round</i> , circum, circa.
<i>profitable</i> , utilis.	<i>rouse up</i> , to, excitare.
<i>procure</i> , to, } parare.	<i>rule</i> , to, regere, rex, rectum.
<i>provide</i> , to, } parare.	<i>run</i> , to, currere, cucurri, cursum.
<i>promise</i> , to, promittere, promisi,	
promissum.	
<i>prudence</i> , prudentia.	
<i>pull down</i> , to, evertere, verti,	
versum.	
<i>queen</i> , rēgina.	
<i>race</i> , gen-us, ēris, n.	
<i>raise up</i> , to, excitare.	
<i>raise forces</i> , to, compārare copias.	
<i>rather</i> , I had, malo.	
<i>read</i> , to, legere, lēgi, lectum.	
<i>recall</i> , revocāre.	
<i>receive</i> , to, ac-cipere, cēpi, cep-	
tum.	
<i>reckon</i> , to, ducere, duxi, ductum.	
<i>recollect</i> , to, reminisci (gen. or	
acc.).	
<i>reign</i> , to, regnare.	
<i>reign</i> , regnum.	
<i>relying on</i> , fretus (abl.).	
<i>remain</i> , to, manere, mansi, man-	
sum.	
<i>remember</i> , to, recordari (gen. or	
acc.).	
<i>remove</i> , to (intrans.), migrare.	
<i>repent</i> , to, penitēre; used im-	
personally, penitet.	
<i>republic</i> , respublika.	
<i>require</i> , to, egere (gen. or abl.).	
<i>resist</i> , to, resistere, restiti (dat.).	
<i>rest</i> , to, quiescere, quiēvi, qui-	
ētum.	
<i>retain</i> , to, retinere.	
<i>return</i> , to, redire (redeo).	
<i>revolution</i> (new things), res novae.	
<i>Rhine</i> , Rhenus.	
<i>Rhone</i> , Rhodanus.	
<i>rightly</i> , recte.	
<i>ripen</i> , to, coquere, coxi, coctum.	
<i>river</i> , flum-en, īnis, n.; amn-īs,	
is, m.	
<i>road</i> , via.	
<i>rob</i> , to, spoliare (abl.).	
<i>Roman</i> , Romanus.	
<i>Rome</i> , Roma.	
	<i>sacrifice</i> , to, immōlare.
	<i>safe</i> , tutus.
	<i>same</i> , idem, eādem, Idem.
	<i>Sardis</i> , Sard-es, ium, pl.
	<i>save</i> , to, servare.
	<i>say</i> , to, dicere, dixi, dictum.
	<i>scatter</i> , to, spargere, sparsi, spar-
	sum.
	<i>sceptre</i> , sceptrum.
	<i>science</i> , scientia.
	<i>see</i> , to, vīdēre, vīdi, vīsum.
	<i>seed</i> , sem-en, īnis, n.
	<i>seek for</i> , to, petere, petivi, peti-
	tum.
	<i>seem to</i> , vidēri, vīsus sum.
	<i>seize</i> , arripere, io, arripui, arrep-
	tum.
	<i>sell</i> , to, vendere, vendīdi, vendī-
	tum.
	<i>send</i> , to, mittere, mīsi, missum.
	<i>sentence</i> , sententia.
	<i>serviceable</i> , to be, prodeesse, pro-
	fui (dat.).
	<i>service</i> , on, militiae.
	<i>sharpen</i> , to, acuere, acui, acūtum.
	<i>shave</i> , to, } tondere, totondi, tom-
	shear, to, } sum.
	<i>sheep</i> , ov-is, f.
	<i>shepherd</i> , past-or, ōris.
	<i>ship</i> , navis, f.
	<i>shore</i> , lit-us, ōris, n.
	<i>short</i> , brevis.
	<i>shoulder</i> , humerus.
	<i>show</i> , to, monstrare.
	<i>shrub</i> , frutex, frutic-is, f.
	<i>shut</i> , to, claudere, clausi, clausum.
	<i>Sicily</i> , Sicilia.
	<i>side</i> , on this, cis (prep.).
	<i>side</i> , latus, latēr-is, n.
	<i>silver</i> , argent-um.
	<i>simple</i> , simpl-ex, ūcis.
	<i>sin</i> , to, peccare.
	<i>sing</i> , to, cantare; canēra, cēčni,
	cantum.
	<i>skilful</i> , pīertus (gen.).
	<i>slate</i> , serv-us, i.

<i>slave; to be the slave of</i> , servire,	<i>take</i> , cāpēre, cēpi, captum.
<i>dat.</i>	
<i>slay, to</i> , occidēre, occidi, occisum.	<i>tame, to</i> , domare, domui, dominum.
<i>sleep, to</i> , dormire.	
<i>slip away, to</i> , elābi, elapsus.	<i>teach, to</i> , dōcēre.
<i>sloth, ignavia.</i>	<i>tear to pieces, to</i> , dilaniare.
<i>slothful, ignavus.</i>	<i>temple, templum.</i>
<i>slow, tardus.</i>	<i>than, quam.</i>
<i>small, parvus.</i>	<i>Thebes, Thebæ.</i>
<i>snake, angu-is, is, m.</i>	<i>theft, furtum.</i>
<i>snatch, to</i> , ar-ripēre, io, ripui, reptum.	<i>their, suus (if it relates to nom. of sentence: if not, eorum).</i>
<i>snow, ni-x, vis.</i>	<i>there, ibi.</i>
<i>so-great, tantus.</i>	<i>thing, res, rei.</i>
<i>soldier, miles (militis).</i>	<i>think, to, putare.</i>
<i>some (= some of), aliquid with gen.</i>	<i>think little of, to, parvi aestimare.</i>
<i>some, aliquis; pl. nonnulli.</i>	<i>threaten, to, minari.</i>
<i>some time or other, aliquando.</i>	<i>three, tres, tria, &c.</i>
<i>something, aliquid.</i>	<i>through, per (prep.).</i>
<i>son, fili-us, i.</i>	<i>time, temp-us, öris.</i>
<i>soon, cito.</i>	<i>timid, timidus.</i>
<i>sorrow, dol-or, öris.</i>	<i>to, ad (prep.).</i>
<i>sound, son-us, i.</i>	<i>top of, summus.</i>
<i>sow, to, serēre, sēvi, sātum.</i>	<i>erga; sometimes ad- towards, { versus. in.</i>
<i>space-of-two-years, biennium.</i>	
<i>space-of-three-years, triennium.</i>	
<i>spare, to, parcēre, peperci (dat.).</i>	
<i>speak, to, loqui, locūtus.</i>	
<i>spend time, to, impendēre, im-pendi, impensum (dat.).</i>	
<i>spring, ver, veris, n.</i>	
<i>sprinkle, to, adspergēre, adspersi, adspersum.</i>	
<i>stability, stabilita-s, tis.</i>	
<i>stand, to, stāre, stēti.</i>	
<i>star, stella.</i>	
<i>state, civita-s, tis.</i>	
<i>strength, vir-es, ium, pl.; rob-ur, öris.</i>	
<i>succour, to, succurrēre (dat.).</i>	
<i>sum-of-money, pecunia.</i>	
<i>summer, sesta-s, tis.</i>	
<i>sun, sol, solis, m.</i>	
<i>superfluous, supervacuus.</i>	
<i>surround, to, cingēre, cinxi, cinctum.</i>	
<i>surround, obdūcēre.</i>	
<i>swear, to, jurare.</i>	
<i>sweet, dulcis.</i>	
<i>swift, vel-ox, öcis.</i>	
<i>swim, to, natare</i>	
	<i>umpire, arbīt-er, ri.</i>
	<i>uncertain, incertus.</i>
	<i>uncover, to, aperire, aperui, aper-tum.</i>
	<i>understand, to, intel-ligēre, lexi, lectum.</i>
	<i>undertake, to, suscipio, sus-cipēre, cēpi, ceptum.</i>
	<i>unlearned, indoctus.</i>
	<i>unnecessary, supervacuus.</i>
	<i>unprofitable inutilis.</i>
	<i>unworthy, indignus (abl.).</i>
	<i>unwilling, invitūs.</i>
	<i>unwillingly, invitūs.</i>
	<i>upright, honestus.</i>
	<i>use, to, uti, usus sum (abl.).</i>

<i>useful</i> , utilis.	<i>wickedness</i> , malitia.
<i>useless</i> , inutilis.	<i>wine</i> , vinum.
<i>valour</i> , virtus, ūtis.	<i>wing</i> , peuna.
<i>value</i> , to, aestimare.	<i>winter</i> , hiem-s, is, f.
<i>value more highly</i> , to, pluris facere.	<i>wisdom</i> , sapientia.
<i>verse</i> , versus, ūs.	<i>wise</i> , sapient-s, tis.
<i>very great</i> , maximus.	<i>wish</i> , volo, volui.
<i>very highly</i> , maximi (gen.).	<i>with</i> , cum (prep.).
<i>very many</i> , plurim-i, æ, a.	<i>within</i> , intra (prep.).
<i>very fond</i> , studiosus (gen.).	<i>without</i> (= on the outside of), extra (prep.).
<i>very</i> , sign of superlative.	<i>without</i> , to be, carere (abl.).
<i>vice</i> , vlti-um.	<i>without one's knowledge</i> , clam.
<i>victim</i> , victim-a.	<i>wolf</i> , lup-us, i.
<i>victory</i> , victori-a.	<i>woman</i> , mulier, Æris.
<i>virtue</i> , virtu-s, tis.	<i>word</i> , verbum.
<i>virtuous</i> , honestus.	<i>word</i> (when it means promise), fides, ei ; to keep one's promise, servare fidem.
<i>virtuously</i> , honeste.	<i>worse</i> , pejor.
<i>voice</i> , vox, vōcis.	<i>worst</i> , pessimus.
<i>wage</i> , to, gerere, gessi, gestum.	<i>worthy</i> , dignus (abl.).
<i>walk</i> , to, ambulare.	<i>wound</i> , vulnus, Æris.
<i>wall</i> , mur-us, i.	<i>write</i> , to, scribere, scripsi, scriptum.
<i>want</i> , to (= to be without), care (abl.).	<i>wrong</i> , to, violare.
<i>war</i> , bellum.	<i>year</i> , annus.
<i>wasp</i> , vespa.	<i>you yourself</i> , ipse, with second person of verb.
<i>water</i> , aqua.	<i>young man</i> , juvēnis.
<i>way</i> , via.	<i>young (bird)</i> , pullus.
<i>wealth</i> , op-es, um.	<i>your, yours</i> , if used of one person, tuus ; if used of more than one, vest-er, ra, rum.
<i>well</i> , bene.	
<i>well, recte</i> (= rightly).	
<i>whole</i> , totus, a, um, G. ius.	
<i>wicked</i> , imprōbus.	

THE END.

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